The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3851. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Bayard Takes the Oath of Allegiance.

He Announces His Intention to Resign.

The Proposed Expulsion of Senator Davis.

Speech of Fernando Wood in Favor of Peace.

Confiscated Lands to be Homesteads for Soldiers.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Prince Gortsch who arrived here from the West to-day, indicate a new element in the Anti-Slavery politics, with reference to the next Presidency. They represent that the citizens of their nationality have determined to put in the field a candidate irrevocably committed to the destruction of Slavery, if the National Convention of the supporters of the war does not supply them with one.

THE POST-OFFICE ORDER SYSTEM.

The House Post-office Committee will to-morrow them every man and woman in the nation who has occasion to transmit small sums of money by mail by opening a still establishing in the United States substantially the Post-office order system of England.

SENATOR BAYARD.

Senator BAYARD was in town when he left the Senate to-day. Politicians doubt if Delaware will improve upon him in the selection which her Democratic Legislature will send here to his place. The step may throughout on is savory in the politics of Pennsylvania, under the name of "Chanley Brown."

GEN. SICKLES TO HAVE A COMMAND.

It is said to-night that Gen. ANDREW will be sent into the field, and that the command of the defences of Washington will be given to Gen. SICKLES.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

The President to-day restored Gen. McCLERNAND to his rank, and ordered him to report to Gen. BANKS.

THE MARYMOUNT COURT-MARTIAL.

The decay of the Marymount Court-martial have been thrown upon. Dr. Cox, Medical Purveyor at Baltimore, intimated to-day that the corpsmen for the hospital at Gettysburgh were brought of WYNE & BARNES, of Philadelphia, and were sent to Gettysburgh by the way of Harrisburgh instead of directly, and unnecessarily for the purpose of giving business to favorite railroads. Dr. HAYES will be examined to-morrow about the supplies.

THE NEW NAVY-YARD.

The fight between the League Islanders and the New-Lonconers on the Navy-yard question, threatens to defeat the scheme altogether. Another delegation from the Philadelphia Corn Exchange arrived here to-day to urge upon our Naval Committee the claims of their island.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

The employes in the Government Printing Office are signing a memorial to Congress to shorten the hours of labor during the Winter months, and make upon the same as those of other Government establishments from service to service.

APPOINTMENT.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, ex-Member of Congress from New-Hampshire, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice EDWARD McPHERSON, elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

THE MISSION OF MARSHAL FORNY.

The statement copied from European papers that Marshal FORNY had an extraordinary mission to Washington, and obtained here a pledge that the United States would not disturb the new Mexican Monarchy, in return for promises from France with regard to her attitude toward the South, is in every shape and form without foundation. Marshal FORNY has not been at Washington, has made no communications directly or indirectly to the Government, and no such pledges have been made. The State papers sent to Congress with the President's Message contain all that have passed between the United States and Mexico, Spain and Austria, on the subject of the war of France and Mexico.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A note from the Army of the Potomac represents all quiet, with no indications of active operations. Capt. WILSON, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that army, has issued a circular directing certain inspections to be made by the various commissaries having in view the proper distribution of stores by those entrusted with that duty.

MR. BANK'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the nomination of CHARLES A. DANA to Second Assistant Secretary of War, and ABIJAH R. PIERCE to be receiver of public moneys for the district of land subject to sale at Roseburg, Oregon, vice RAINES, removed.

THE POST-OFFICE SELF-SUSTAINING.

Representative KASSON, of Iowa, stated in the House, to-day, that the Post-office Department is now self-sustaining for the first time in fifteen years, which he attributed mainly to the legislation of Congress.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Bill, which will probably pass the House to-morrow, appropriates over $7,000,000, and makes provision for an additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the Navy Appropriation Bill appropriates nearly $100,000,000, and this will likely be increased.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

It appears by a circular from the United States Treasurer, Mr. SPINNER, that the regulations respecting the employment of the National Banking Associations as depositors of public money has been modified so that any such Banking Association may qualify itself to become a depository of the public moneys, and a financial agent of the United States by giving security in any sum not less than $50,000. Such security may be by a deposit of the whole amount of security in United States bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, or both, in any proportion of either. Control, or by a deposit of not less than one-fifth of the whole amount in United States bonds and the remainder in personal bonds; or by a deposit of not less than one-half of the whole amount in United States securities or indebtedness and the remainder in personal bonds. Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall be of the opinion that any bond shall have become insufficient, he may require such additional bond as he may judge necessary for perfect security. There is no pressure whatever of a power attempt to negotiate a new loan. It is not likely that any bonds will again be put upon the market until the certain that a five per cent. security can be placed at par. In the meantime, the Treasury Department possesses ample resources for meeting the outstanding notes to public lenders, in legal-tender Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness.

COL. BAKER'S BATTALION.

Orders were some time ago issued by the War Department authorizing Col. L. C. BAKER to fill up his battalion to a regiment of 1,200 men. In pursuance of this order recruiting offices are now open in Maine. His regiment is well known for its efficiency in drill and the good quality and condition of its horses, equipments and arms.

HOMESTEADS TO PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.

Senator WILSON's bill to secure homesteads to persons in the military service, provides that all lands not included in the corporate limits of any city, town or village, against which process, condemnation and sales shall be rendered. Under the Confiscation Law all such lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary districts shall be set off to the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be deemed unappropriated public lands of the United States, and shall be subject to entry under the provisions of the Homestead Law, by any officer or soldier who shall have served two years during the present rebellion or been discharged by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service, or by any person of African descent rendering military service to the United States, all buildings and permanent improvements on such lands to be appraised, and the value thereof be paid into the Treasury within five years by the person entering the same, and such value to be a lien on such lands and buildings in favor of the United States; the laws of the United States relating to public lands to be extended to these lands so far as applicable.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

SENATOR BAYARD TAKES THE OATH.

On the opening of the Senate, Mr. BAYARD stated that he had resolved to take the oath, though he should resign the seat he had held here for thirteen years shortly afterward.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, said he had no objection to the oath, but he doubted his policy.

Messrs. RICHARDSON and BAYARD then subscribed to the oath, and Mr. BAYARD addressed the Senate. The following is a portion of his remarks:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In the course of the debate upon the rule adopted yesterday by the Senate, I stated that this body having sole jurisdiction over the subject, I should hold myself bound by its action, and that but one alternative remained, if the rule adopted—either to comply with the decision or resign my seat in the Senate. Subsequent reflection convinced me that I was partly in error, for the question is open, to submit to the decision and resign. The gravest consideration has induced me to pursue the latter course; and, in a brief period, my connection with this body, which has lasted for nearly thirteen years, will cease. I desire to assign reasons which control my action, without any discussion upon the constitutionality or validity of the act of July, 1862. All the members of the Senate and House, to whom it applied, belonging to the political party with which I have acted, have voluntarily taken the oath prescribed by this act, deeming, doubtless, that the constitutional questions involved were of less moment and the precedent made less dangerous than they seemed to my mind. I could not retrospect that this unanimous action of those with whom I coincided in general political views, might have given cause even to men imbued by the perverting influences of political or personal hostility, who did not know me personally, to doubt if not to believe that I declined to take the oath for reasons other than the consideration in my judgment, that it was a dangerous innovation upon the fundamental principles of the Constitution. As I believed that the law had been passed without full discussion, and as a decision on its validity by the proper tribunal had been waived at the Special Session when I was not present, I was content to leave others to their own actions, and govern mine by my conviction of duty. The decision has now, however, been judicially made after hearing my objections to the act, and the oath it imposes; and that decision, though in my belief a dangerous precedent, is obligatory in the extent of taking the oath. As I have already held the seat nearly a year since my election, Sir, I admit that I covet the approbation of the good, the wise, and the reflecting.

Mr. BAYARD, after discussing at length his conviction of duty in subscribing to this new rule of loyalty, concluded as follows: "I close these remarks with the language in which a historian of the Constitution so eloquently portrays the universal sentiment of the American people—alas, how changed!) at the time of its adoption, and the great object they intended to accomplish in cementing more firmly a Federal Union. They beheld that republican Constitution which, with all that it comprehends and all that it bestows, was not only altogether lovely in their eyes, but without which there could be no peace; no social order, no tranquillity, and no safety for them and their posterity. This liberty they knew must be prescribed. They loved it with passionate devotion. They had been trained to it through a long exhausting war. Their habits of thought and action, their cherished principles, their hopes, their lives as a people were all bound up in it; and they knew that if they suffered it to be lost, there would remain to them nothing but a heritage of shame, and eyes of confusion, strife and sorrow.

Mr. BAYARD then retired.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. DAVIS' resolution calling for the papers relative to the exchange of prisoners, was adopted.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

The bill of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., (Union,) to secure homesteads to persons in the military service of the United States, contemplates the purchase in the name of the United States, by the Secretary of the Interior, of all outlying real estate seized under the Confiscation Act, and there free entry to the extent of eighty acres, by the army soldier of two years' service, white or black. Any buildings, or improvements, or implements found on the land may be taken at an appraised value, and the United States shall have a lien upon the land for payment for them.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. DAVIS.

The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to expel Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky, from the Senate.

A letter was read at the request of Mr. DAVIS, setting forth this fact; that in offering these resolutions he had no purpose to incite the army to mutiny, or the people to sedition, or any violence whatever; but it was to exhort the whole people, North and South, to terminate the war by a Constitutional statement of their difficulties and the reconstruction of the Union; and that the series of resolutions would not fairly admit of any other construction, all of which he now reaffirms.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered an amendment to Mr. WILSON's resolution expelling Mr. DAVIS, by striking out the word expelled, and inserting "shall be censured."

Mr. HOWARD addressed the Senate. He had known the Senator more than twenty years, and had occasion to admire his patriotism, frankness and devotion to principle. In the course of the singular resolutions, after urging various grounds of complaint against the Executive Government and the dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator says: "Verily the people of the North and the South ought to revolt against their war leaders, and take the matter into their own hands, and elect members to a National Convention of all the States, to terminate the war." etc. It was plain that the word "revolt" was used here as a revolutionary rising against the Government. A school-boy would so interpret it. He could not sit in his seat and hear sentiments of this kind uttered without insisting that the Senate rebuke the Senator in some way. We were engaged in war not merely for restoration but for preservation for all time. The question before us was whether we would abandon the struggle or maintain our institutions forever. If we succumb, it would be an acknowledgment of a want of vigor to maintain our institutions as established by the Constitution. It was not for Mr. DAVIS to give the sole expedition of the meaning of his resolutions. Many of us are equal with him in power of analysis, and do not accept his commentaries. Who are these war leaders whom he (Mr. Davis) would advise the people to revolt against in a summary manner against law and precedent? Both Houses of Congress have control of the war in all its parts. These Houses, then, are the war leaders. The President and his Generals in the field are war leaders. And the Senator invokes the people to revolt, without reference to law or any other instrumentality known to the Government. How is the convention to be elected? It was not competent for the people of the United States to elect members to a National Convention for any purpose whatever. There were but two modes of amending the Constitution; the first was where Congress recommends some definite amendment; the second where two-thirds of the States call upon Congress to call a National Convention. The Senator would have the people do this within their primary sovereignty. This was revolutionary. Would the Senator advise those in arms to meet in the Convention? He presume he would authorize them to participate as much as any loyal citizens. What kind of loyalty was it which would admit this equality? He who was not for us was against us. There had been no case of subversion of the liberty of the press or speech by the military power. He challenged the Senator to produce one, except where that press and speech has supported the rebellion. Was not that proper?

Mr. HOWARD defended the freedom of the press under the Constitution, referring to Justice STORY. The Senator from Kentucky would sweep away court-martials. This he could not do by other than military or mob violence. Court-martials were provided for under the Constitution the same as civil courts. How would the Senator punish military crimes if not by provost and court-martials? This, then, was declaiming to overthrow the Constitution. We were to have a Presidential election in the ensuing November, and by the people, not to be selected chosen by the people. The meaning and intent of the Senator's resolutions were, that if the people took it into their heads that there was military interference at the polls, it would be right for the disappointed portion of the people to declare the election void, and that the President elect would have no right to assume his functions. If this was not unconstitutional, he was unable to perceive what was. After referring to the President's Amnesty Proclamation, severally commented upon by the Senator from Kentucky, and defending it,

Mr. HOWARD said he was in favor of abolishing Slavery forever, because, though not the only cause, it was one of the great and predominating causes of the rebellion. He believed there never would be permanent peace if they permitted this great cause of disturbance to last. The people of the United States would be unwise to let the war close without this object. He was in favor of subjugation, and when he used the word, he used it in the sense of conquest, or a deprivation of all power of military resistance. It by no means implies a pace of atrocity and wanton barbarity. The rebels had gone out from amongst us without suffering wrong. The Government had never injured the hair of a rebel head. They have gone away with the boast that one Southern man was worth five Northern men. They have thrown down the gauge of battle, and we have taken it up, and he (Howard) would fight this battle as long as a man, woman or child remained capable of handling a musket. [Loud applause.] The rebels way fearfully in earnest and we could not subdue such men by soft persuasions and sweet-scented billet doux, but with bayonet, cannon, and every other instrument chargeable in the prosecution of war. They have treated us with contempt. They have spit upon the olive branch offered them and trampled it under their feet.

Mr. JOHNSON said the resolution to expel the Senator was based upon his supposed traitorous utterances; for the Senator from Massachusetts would not offer it unless he believed that they contained a plain avowal of treason. He denied that there was anything in them, taken together, of a treasonable character. The Governments did not consist exclusively of the Executive. It had never been contended that these were disloyalty in calling into question the constitutionality of the conduct of the Executive. He thought it right to watch the Executive. He referred to the war of 1812, to the Mexican war, and cited instances of opposition on the part of the legislators to the war policy of the Executive. Let us take counsel from the mother country.

Mr. MORRILL obtained the floor, but gave way until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution explanatory of a joint resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, said the resolution under consideration sought to accomplish two great wrongs. One to repeal a measure which had prevented a Presidential veto of the Confiscation Bill, and which was substantially a part of that law, and the other to evade or violate the Constitution itself. He gave a history of the proceedings attending the passage of the Confiscation Bill in 1862, and argued that the explanatory resolution was a part of that bill, and that the President gave his assent to the two as one measure; and that now, to repeal the resolution and leave the bill stand, was a gross violation of law, justice and right. He then argued against the constitutionality of confiscation, so far as the joint resolution pending attempted to deprive the heirs of persons attainted of treason of the fee of their real property. The limitations of the Constitution and of the mode of proceedure pointed out for the punishment of crimes were direct and explicit in the organic law. He said that the Southern States were either within or without the Union. If within the Union, the people of the revolting States were not deprived of the protection nor exempt from the operation of the Constitution; but, if without the Union, they were belligerents, a foreign power at war with the United States, and were entitled to all the immunities which the laws of nations recognizes. He alluded to the positions assumed by Mr. SEWARD, of Pennsylvania, taken in his speech delivered in the House on Friday, as sustaining the latter doctrine. He congratulated the country that at last the leader of the Republican party in this House—the man who represented the Administration here as Chancellor of the Exchequer—had had the courage thus publicly to avow the doctrine upon which the Government was now acting. Whilst pretending to be for the Union, it was against the Union, admitting its dissolution, and secretly preparing for eternal separation and recognition. Assuming this as the attitude of the party in power, he saw no difference between it and the Confederate Government. The latter contended that it was an independent power, at war with us, and so did the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the Administration.

Mr. WOOD said that early in the session he had proposed the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the Confederate Government. Such had always been the practice of this country. We had done so with the Barbary Powers, with England in 1812, and Mexico in 1848. But if it be said that this war is a rebellion, and should not be recognized by the appointment of Commissioners, he referred to the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the leaders of the Shay Rebellion in 1786, in the Whisky Rebellion in 1796, when Mr. ADDISON and ALEXANDER HAMILTON, then Secretary of the Treasury, proceeded to Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to treat in person with the rebels; and to the Mormon rebellion, in 1857, when the President appointed Gov. PENNIS, of Kentucky, and Col. McCULLOCH, of Texas, Commissioners to effect a pacification of those profligate outcasts. Col. KANE, of Pennsylvania, was also a party, with the Executive approbation, to quiet the Mormons and induce them to acquiesce in the authority of the Constitution and laws. But the Administration and party in power were opposed to the restoration of the Union, and desired a continuance of the war, by which to accomplish designs of partisan advantage. The ruling elements were fanaticism and corruption. That the war is sustained. Under the plea of patriotism the most damnable deeds were being perpetrated. This war must cease. It was commenced without cause, has been prosecuted without glory, and will end in national impoverishment, disintegration and ruin. Those who favored this war favored disunion. Peace is the only hope of restoration. It was idle to talk of the policies of the War. It made no difference what were the policies. The result would be the subversion of republican institutions and utter destruction. He was opposed to the conduct of the South, but was equally opposed to the conduct of the North, under the Republican policy. Both were for dissolution. Let us therefore attempt a peaceable solution of the difficulty. Peace must come sooner or later. Why not procure it before both sections were exhausted and all their material interests destroyed.

Mr. WOOD then referred to what he designated as the barbarism of the times," saying that scenes the most revolting had ceased to shock the moral sense. He appealed, earnestly appealed, to the boasted spirit of Christian civilization, of progress and of common humanity to throw itself into the arena and save the American people.

Peace! Peace! God of our Fathers, grant us Peace!
Peace in our hearts,—at Thine altars, Peace!
Peace on the red waters and their blighted shores;
Peace for the lamented cities and the homes
That watch and bleed around them and within;
Peace for the homeless and the fatherless;
Peace for the captive on his weary way,
And the rude crowd who jeer his helplessness;
For them that suffer—them that do this wrong—
Sinning and sinned against: O God, for all,
For a distracted, torn and bleeding land—
Speed the glad tidings—give us, give us Peace!

The morning hour having expired, there were no further proceedings on the pending joint resolution.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The House then passed the Senate's joint resolution of thanks to Major-Gens. HOOKER, BANKS and HOWARD, and the officers and men under their respective commands, in connection with the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and in successfully throwing back the rebels. Also, the resolutions of thanks to Major-Gen. BANKS and the officers and men under his command, for the capture of Port Hudson and the reopening of the Mississippi River; also, the resolutions of thanks to Major-Gen. BURNSIDE and officers and men who fought under his command; also, the resolutions of thanks to Commodore VANDERBILT for his gift to the Government of the steamship Vanderbilt.

CONCERNING INSANE PERSONS.

The House then passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to admit into the Government hospital such transient insane persons in the District of Columbia, as may be found without means of support.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Mr. KASSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered as an amendment that no more money shall be expended on the Capitol and Treasury Department Extensions than shall be necessary to protect said buildings from injury.

Mr. KASSON, in urging in favor of his amendment, said: "We should not put up additional marble columns, while the columns which support the Union are trembling. Such appropriations should be postponed to a more appropriate time."

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union), said that Congress could not adjourn with safety without imposing additional taxation. It was impossible to raise money on credit for the prosecution of the war. The time had come when Congress should exercise its judgment not to make any appropriations unless based on necessity.

Mr. KASSON's amendment was agreed to by ayes, 71; noes, 57.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to pay the seamen of the navy in gold or its equivalent, and gave as a reason for this that the paper money had depreciated 33 1-3 per cent., while there had been a large increase in the prices of all articles of consumption.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) had never heard of any persons in the civil employment, or any soldiers or sailors, who objected to receiving the legal money of the Government. He presumed that the motive of Mr. ALLEN was to prevent payment to the soldiers and sailors in depreciated State bank paper. The gold speculators and bullion gamblers in New-York were the only ones who objected to the Government money.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.) said no class of men are more patriotic or more deserving than our soldiers and sailors. If any preference was to be given, it should be to them. In the tempest and the storm, through night and day, they not only protect our coast, but are in positions to resist aggressions threatened from abroad. Our Foreign Ministers and Consuls are paid an equivalent in gold, and gold is exacted at the Custom House for duties; and he argued that as a matter of equity our soldiers and sailors should receive their full and adequate remuneration.

Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania (Union,) said he had observed on several occasions that gentlemen on the other side raise points and arguments the tendency or object of which is to produce the impression that the majority here were opposed to raising the pay of soldiers and sailors. He was almost ready to suspect the motives of gentlemen who offer satisfactory propositions. When the time came for raising the pay of soldiers and sailors, they would find the loyal majority here taking proper action in the premises.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN said that his amendment was offered in good faith, and he would tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) that no soldiers or sailors in the field had put in anything else than the Government paper money, except in Chicago, those whom agents are endeavoring to swindle.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) noticing the remarks of Mr. MYERS, said that he (STEVENS) was quite as loyal as any gentleman on the other side, and he hurled back any insinuation to the contrary. He insisted that the pay of our soldiers and sailors should be increased.

Without further proceedings, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Serious Illness of Alexander H. Stephens—News from Eastern Tennessee and Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Richmond Inquirer of Jan. 19 says:

Mr. HUNTER, Secretary to the Vice-President, received a dispatch yesterday, from Augusta, announcing the sudden and serious illness of Mr. STEPHENS. He was attacked on Sunday morning. This attack, with the well-known state of his health during the Winter, creates serious apprehensions in regard to him.

RESACAVILLE, East Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A reconnoitering party of the enemy drove in our cavalry pickets, and were in turn driven back. Both pickets now occupy their original position. Brisk artillery firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Jonesville. It is supposed that the enemy have attacked Gen. W. E. JONES.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Va., Monday, Jan. 18.

The enemy have recently moved their pickets to Robertson's River—advancing two miles.

The Richmond papers contain not a word from Charleston.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Advices from Richmond—Jeff. Davis' House Robbed and Fired—Resistance to the Rebel Conscription.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Gen. SULLIVAN has just informed Gen. KELLEY from Harper's Ferry, that his scouts have returned with Richmond papers of the 22d inst. These papers say that JEFF. DAVIS' house was robbed and fired. This is very significant. The fire was discovered in time to save the building.

Major QUINLAN, of the First New-York cavalry, who commanded the scouts, reports bands of men forming to resist the rebel conscription.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

A Successful Expedition up the James River.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The following has been received at the War Department:

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 25.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM, by my direction, went with three armed transports and a competent force to the Peninsula, made a landing on the James river, 7 miles below Fort Powhatan, known as the Brandon Farms, and captured twenty-two of the enemy (seven of the signal corps), and brought away ninety-nine negroes. They also destroyed 24,000 pounds of pork, large quantities of oats and corn, and captured a sloop and schooner, 240 boxes of tobacco, and five Jews, preparing to run the blockade, and returned without the loss of a man. (Signed.)

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A large portion of the harbor was cleared of ice to-day. The ferry-boats have resumed their trips.

Gen. GRANT arrived here to-day, and proceeded immediately to the bedside of his sick son.

Gen. ROSECRANS is expected here to-morrow.

H. K. E. BOYD, a young Englishman, who was arrested at the Planters' House a few days since, by authority from Washington, on the charge of being a rebel spy, attempted to escape from his guard to-day, while they were conducting him to the Provost-Marshal's Office, by leaping from the fifth story of his hotel down the centre of a winding staircase to the basement. He was taken up in an insensible condition, and now lies in a very critical state. Though he had no bones broken.

The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Three ballots were taken yesterday in the Kentucky Legislature, without any choice being made. The last ballot resulted as follows: GUERRIER, 47; BELL, 42; BUNHAM, 38; BUCKNER, 4. Necessary to a choice, 51.

Heavy Re-enlistments of Illinois Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Twenty-two Illinois regiments and two battaries have already reported, as veteran troops, and resolistments are rapidly progressing.

Ohio Recruits, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Sixteen reenlisted Ohio regiments had arrived up to Columbus yesterday. Nine thousand new recruits have been raised in the State since October.

BARNUM.—Mr. P. T. BARNUM will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Institute to-night. The proceeds will be equally divided between the Sanitary Commission and the Freedmen's Relief Association. Such a worthy object should insure, as it undoubtedly will, a very full house.

JOHN G. SAXE'S LECTURE.—The prolific theme of "Love" is handled by JOHN G. SAXE at Mozart Science, this evening. His experience, his poetry and his eloquence will, doubtless, do justice to it.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Fulton—The Obstructions of Charleston Harbor—Reconnoissance—The Tax Commissioners' Sales—Freedmen Prices—Gen. Gillmore and Colored Soldiers.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, Capt. WERNER, from Port Royal, S. C., 23d, and Stono Inlet, 24th inst., at 1 A. M., with passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday morning, having made the trip in 60 hours. She brings no news of importance. The improvements on the various forts and batteries were progressing. The troops are all in good health.

The correspondence of the *New South* has the following:

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 21.

I learn that there was a "big story" in the fleet a few nights since, caused by some rebel obstructions floating out to sea. If our iron-clads were, some Charleston, neither torpedoes nor sea horses would run against them with impunity. And yet I say this without disrespect to the Admiral, or the officers or men in the resistless line of battle. The fleet will come out victorious and triumphant by-and-by.

The obstructions in the channel between Fort Sumter and Moultrie are entirely gone, and the opinion of naval officers is that there are now no impediments to our fleet's program, except those extending from James Island to the "Middle Ground." Of the nature of these "obstructions" it is impossible to judge—though, probably, not half so formidable as has been imagined.

Looking from the water battery, near Putnam, yesterday, I saw a rebel iron-clad run flying to the west of Fort Sinkins. She was probably the *Chicora*, was riding at anchor, but with steam up. No less than three rebel iron-clads are seen almost daily from our advanced batteries at Gregg's Point.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864.

There is nothing of interest to report from the front. The veteran troops are retenting in large numbers, and it is believed that every regiment here will remain almost in toto. Soldiers who claim the title of veterans in consequence of the comparatively short time they have been in the service, have endeavored to get their names enrolled for another term, but the regulations will not admit of it.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' SALES AT BEAUFORT.

The denizens of Beaufort have at last been favored with something in the way of amusement, which is not so nearly allied to military exercises as the routine of drills and the pomp of parades. Thus an event of sufficient importance to attract a large gathering should take place in the quiet town of Beaufort, causes no little surprise among us who have gone west to turn our attention to the islands which form the front of the line, when in pursuit of material to embody in our correspondence. The Tax Commissioners, however, in the discharge of their arduous duties, have opened up a new field of labor, not only for the purchasers of property exposed for sale, but also for the gentlemen who take it upon their shoulders to collect and distribute all kinds of information for the benefit of the public. In a previous letter I made mention that the sale was progressing. It commenced on Tuesday last, and this week to extend through the space of several days to come. The town is parceled off into lots of twenty acres each, and which number in the aggregate over two hundred. Each lot and building has been appraised at a certain value by the Commissioners—the value, of course, depending upon the location of the grounds, the condition of the buildings upon the same, and numerous other circumstances which are always considered in estimating the worth of real estate. Buildings occupied by the Military Department, and those now occupied by outside parties, and which the military authorities have designated as essential for their own use, are supposed to be reserved from sale, although in some instances it is stated that the Commissioners have not favored the claims presented by the Department. The Board consists of the three Commissioners appointed at Washington, the Commander of the Post, Gen. SAXTON, and the Commander of the Department, Gen. GILLMORE. The entire transaction of disposing of the property is confided mainly into the hands of civilians, as the Commissioners are not possessed of military authority, and work to a great degree independently of the Department of the South. It is true, Gen. GILLMORE and Gen. SAXTON have a hearing at the Board, but the Commissioners are in the majority. If two Commissioners should be the only members of the Board at a meeting, it is in their power to proceed to business, the same as if more or all of the members were present, thus following the unusual course of giving the control of matters into the hands of the minority. I state these facts free from captious motives, for I believe the Commissioners are gentlemen who are desirous of contributing to the best interests of the Government, although, perhaps, some others if in their position would have adopted measures of a more liberal tendency for the Military Department. The average daily sale is twenty lots. After the sale the Commissioners repair to their office and attend to the business of settling with the purchasers, who are required to meet them for that purpose. The terms of the sale are such that the soldiers have the advantage over civilians. The soldier pays but one-fifth of the money bid, and has three years to make up the difference, while the civilian must pay the whole amount down. Soldiers are not allowed to bid for civilians. The terms are right and just, and prevents speculators from pushing aside men who are laboring honestly for their country. In anticipation of this sale, a number of sharpers have recently made their appearance in the vicinity. New-York City has a fair proportion. It is a source of satisfaction, however, to know that the individuals referred to have been handsomely taken in. The South Carolina soldiers stands a far better chance than any wealthy Wall-street man. The interest exhibited by the colored men in the sale makes them extremely solicitous, and produces such a comparison in the minds of our Northern sojourners, who prize themselves on collecting crowds and then exciting them, would be half inclined to think their assistance could ever witness one of these land sales in Beaufort. Notwithstanding the best efforts offered to the white troops, the colored men for the principal bidders. In fact, they have the reputation of carrying more money in their pockets than the white men can easily count—the hours given to the task not mentioned. It is said by some that Beaufort is destined to become a second Jamaica. No one can deny that the indications point to a fulfillment of the prophecy. The colored men have been for some time extensive owners of property in this place, and it is believed the result of the sales in progress will give them about the entire possession of it. This will certainly change the aspect of that now delightful island resort. The houses, as a general thing, bring more than their assessed value. One building, valued at $700, was knocked off at $900; another, valued at $1,000, went for $1,200.

The Slocum House, the only hotel in the place, was appraised at $6,000, and was knocked up for $3,100. A few other parties, who conceived disadvantage, rather than which, disappointed in the attempt of purchasing, thought that property at public auction would be sold for less than its value. Such was not the case. Prices ranged far beyond the assessed value. Deep anxiety is depicted on the faces of many—chiefly artisans and boarding-house keepers—lest the houses they have occupied so long a period shall pass away from them. A wit, well known in the Department, had a victim to small fears concerning the permanency of his present connection with the road that shelters him) finds solace in the reflection that the colored cook, who energetically declares he will buy the house at any cost, is single, and may possibly be induced to rent it for a little remuneration. If the victim of fears has no other hope than that which depends on the culinary state of the cook, his ticket is good for disappointment, for it sometimes occurs that the colored people here contract a marriage in much less time than it took the officer down in Maine, who is said to have tied the knot within sixty minutes from his first introduction. The appearance that Beaufort now has is nothing like that it presented in days preceding the war. The houses are dilapidated, fences torn down, gardens destroyed, shade-trees uprooted and dismembered, and the streets themselves, in spite of the drum and bugle, filled with the all-pervading air of desolation. But for all that assuming rule, Beaufort will furnish a home for the poor oppressed mortals who have been toiling for it through series of years. When the war ceases, if the freedmen can give his undivided attention to the cultivation and improvement of the soil, and to the displaying of his taste in the ornamentation of the houses, gardens, streets and avenues, we trust the opportunity will be afforded us to pay him a visit, and congratulate him on the success that has attended his enterprise.

WAIF.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following orders, it will be observed, have reference to the improper demeanor of officers towards colored soldiers. Gen. GILLMORE is determined that the colored troops shall be treated with evenhanded justice.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 24, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—It is with regret that the Major-General Commanding has observed in the outset of colored soldiers, on Court-martial charges, with other of improper demeanor of officers toward the men under their command. The offence seems to include manifestations of the one hand, and extreme familiarity on the other. Either course must result not only in insubordination, but in consequences of the most serious nature, whether the offender be white or black. From their former degraded condition, and the consequent humility that generally characterizes their deportment, there is no doubt that the latter are easily controlled, and except in comparatively rare instances, are not likely to violate that fidelitites to which they have through life been so rigidly subjected. If treated with firmness, justice, and a strict and consistent adherence to their rights and comfort.

Officers who is unduly familiar, either in speech or association, or who abuse by word or action the power and authority conferred upon him, not only murder at the root of discipline himself, but encourage it in others.

The General Commanding desires it to be distinctly understood that in every case hereafter that may be brought to his notice, of such conduct, exposure and ridiculous only will be applied.

The order will be read at the front of the different commands within this Department on the day after its receipt. By command of

Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
S. Jno. W. Saxon, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

(Official:
Wm. L. M. Benedict, Asst. Adj't Gen.

From New-Orleans.

The U. S. steam transport *Merriman*, SAMPSON, from New-Orleans, 17th inst., at 9 A. M., arrived at Key West on the 19th, where she put in for coal, and sailed again on the 22d at 9 A. M. She brings a cargo of cotton and sugar to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

The *Merriman* left at Key West the U. S. steamship *Colorado*, bound to Pensacola; also the men-of-war *Mahaska*, *Tuga*, *San Jacinto* and *De Soto*. The bark *Texas* sailed on the 22d for New-York in charge of the mate, the Captain being sick ashore.

The *Merriman* passed off Cape Hatteras a bark, a brig and three schooners bound south. On the 25th, off Cape May, passed two propellers, steering south-west.

Of military operations there is nothing new reported.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

All the southern counties of the State continue to suffer from the drouth severely. The Los Angeles *Star* of the 23d says, that during the Winter only two rains have occurred, one in November and one in January. The weather is now like Summer, and the rudiments of vegetation are withering.

There is great loss by starvation. In some of the ranches half the stock has perished. The loss of sheep and horses is comparatively small.

Ohio River Navigation Impeded.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The steamer *Mere* has arrived from Carleton. She reports the Ohio River gorged about 40 miles above that point.

The river is rising here very rapidly, and the ice has commenced running, not with the Mississippi. The steamboats *Bengal* and *Omaha* have arrived from upcoal 15 miles above here.

The weather is very warm, and a speedy resumption of navigation at all points is looked for.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature met in the State Library this evening, and resolved to carry out the views of the Governor as referred to in the payment of the State interest as expressed in his annual message.

The question of adjournment was informally discussed, and the sense of the caucus gave a decided rebuke against the proposition by an active majority.

The Champion he Came.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Court met to-day for the examination of Cozzens and others, but adjourned in consequence of the absence of the prisoners' senior counsel, who was engaged in another Court, and the case was postponed until Thursday

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1864. 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 10 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of property-owners on Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to have the same graded.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid in Avenue A, at the intersections of One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Hopper—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Congregation Shaaray Shaphoh, for the sum of sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, as a donation, the same to be applied in payment of an assessment against said congregation for opening Madison avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth street, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid in First avenue, at the intersections of One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Rice, Chase & Co., to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number Forty-three Park-place, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hagerty moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And, the resolution was referred to Committee on Markets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be laid and re-laid where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth-street and its junction with Broadway, be laid full width where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That Seventy-fifth-street, between First and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Council that the sidewalks of Fifty-second-street, between East River and East River, be flagged a minimum of four feet wide through the street, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Croton Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Schaefer—

Resolved, That the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built, and the present receiving basins and culverts repaired, on Seventh-avenue, from Fifty-second-street to Seventy-eighth-street, on the east side, and Eighty-second-street, on the south side, and necessary to regulating and grading said avenue and intersecting streets, in conformity with the present adopted grade thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance thereto be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

REPORT.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of filling low and sunken lots on south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to John O'Donohue & Sons to remove old lumber on goods in front of their place of business, number Two hundred and thirty-nine Front-street, and permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of James Somers for fitting up polls of the Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Adam Hillan for fitting up polls of Fifth District, Twelfth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Edward Lynch for fitting up polls of the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, Fourth Ward, also eight chambers-street, Sixth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of G. W. Bonner for refreshments, &c., for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, amounting to four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Bonner for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full for bill of refreshments furnished at the celebration of the funeral of Brigadier-General M. Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition of Edward J. Jones to be granted to connect with sewer in Twenty-second-street, with resolution that the permission asked for in the accompanying petition of Edward J. Jones be and it is hereby granted to lay a pipe sewer on the east side of Third-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, passing in front of the adjacent property, and if it connects with the public sewer in Twenty-second-street, the work to be done under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, be and the same is hereby granted.

Which was concurred in.

Petition, notifying that the term of enlistment of many of the regiments from this City, that volunteered at the outbreak of hostilities, for three years, has nearly expired, all of which have reenlisted, and, by direction of the War Department, have returned home in furlough for the purpose of recruiting to the full standard of strength, and asking that upon a new campaign that it is clearly the imperative duty of the municipal authorities of this City to extend to the veteran comprising such regiments, upon their temporary return to their homes, such a reception as will exhibit to them the gratitude of the people of their adopted City for their fidelity to the integrity of the Union, as shown by the patriotic City of New-York, speaking through its representation in the Common Council, as well as to give expression to the admiration entertained by our entire population for the patriotic devotion to and love of country and liberty exhibited by our citizens, by granting an additional period of three years; with resolution that the Committees on National Affairs of both Boards of the Common Council be directed to confer with the commanders of all such regiments as already have or may hereafter arrive in this City, with a view of a united action for a suitable reception by the Mayor and Common Council, and affording our citizens opportunity of manifesting their regard for these defenders of the Union; also, that said Committee confer with Major-General Sandford, commanding the First Division New-York National Guard, in order to obtain the services of the Division, and take such other measures as may be appropriate to do honor to the brave children of our land, comprising the returning regiments of volunteers from this City.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Agnew and Williams to show goods in front of their place of business, number eighty-three Pearl-street, and be extended beyond their stoop-line, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Edward McGill to place a sign in front of his store, number six hundred and sixty-one Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the north west corner of Washington and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south side of Twenty-third-street, at a point about four hundred feet west of Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for the reception of Archbishop Hughes, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander T. Stewart & Co., for the sum of [illegible] dollars and cents, for cloth furnished for the funeral of Archbishop Hughes, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jacques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to lease the upper floors of the building occupied by the Tenement Commissioners, for a term of one year, for the accommodation of the First District Court, at an annual rental of three thousand dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor returning unsanctioned resolution, appointing certain Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, ordered to be printed at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Comptroller.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Commissioner relative to [illegible] improvement [illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of receipts and payments for the twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Belgian Pavement presented a report in favor of paving Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Belgian Pavement presented a report in favor of paving Liberty-street and Maiden-lane with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Belgian Pavement presented a report in favor of paving Rector-street, from Broad-way to West-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Belgian Pavement presented a report in favor of paving Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Belgian Pavement presented a report in favor of paving Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery, with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Belgian Pavement presented a report in favor of paving West-street, from Hammond to the south side of Gansevoort-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Petition of property-owners on the line of Eighty-sixth-street to have said street, from Avenue A to the East River, graded, with resolution that Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, be regulated and graded, in accordance with the map, which is hereto annexed, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Schaefer, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Brandon—21.

Negative—Councilmen Houghtaling, Opdyke, Jaques—3.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Comer, for the sum of sixty-five dollars and fifty cents, being expenses of injury as inspector of incumbrances, from the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to December, thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, he receiving at the rate of five dollars and fifty cents per diem, in lieu of three dollars, the salary fixed by ordinance of the Common Council, July twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the same to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Russell, Cook, Brice, Joyce, Brandon—21.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald—4.

Resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the within named persons for the amounts set opposite their names, being for expenses incurred in the celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence, July Fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from any unexpended appropriation in the City Treasury.

Councilman Gross moved to amend the resolution.

Which was lost.

And the resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Forty-seven, the same to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Fifty-one, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the premises known as number five Duane-street, jointly occupied by Hose Company number Two and Engine Company number Thirteen, be vacated, and that the Comptroller be directed to sell, as soon as the premises are vacated by Engine Company number Thirteen, and the Street Commissioner be ready to have the premises vacated and directed to make the necessary alterations to be made to said house.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—21.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Eighteen, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Engine Company number Thirteen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire engine and tender for Engine Company number Seventeen, to be similar in the one now in use by Engine Company number Thirteen.

Councilman Joyce moved to lay the resolution on the table and call for the yeas and nays.

Which the Chair decided was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire engine for Engine Company number Eighteen, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Engine Company number Thirteen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Forty-one, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Forty-two, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Forty-three, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Forty-four, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Forty-five, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Forty-six, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Forty-seven, to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Eight

[illegible] $2,755,412, against $4,056,591, same week last year, and $2,006,191 the corresponding week of 1862.

—The aggregate of the Philadelphia Banks at the late weekly statement show the following changes as compared with the preceding week:

Decrease of loans	$49,862
Decrease of specie	55,000
Increase of deposits	1,159,402
Increase of circulation	3,410
Increase of U. S. notes	290,248

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, February 24, 1864, was as follows:—Total Receipts, $2,957,268 85; for Customs, $300,000; Payments, $4,508,603 49; Balance, $30,952,961 04.

Real Estate—Jan. 26, 1864.

Sold by E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Rent and Lot No. 12 Market-st., 20x80 feet	$6,000
House and Lot No. 64 Mark't-place, 22x62 feet	5,000
Property No. 4 Chatham and No. 6 Catharine-st.	38,000
Property on Chatham-square, fronting Bowery and Catharine-st., known as Chatham-square Foundery	26,500
Rents and Lot No. 22 Cedar-street, 25x100 feet	15,100
Property northwest corner Grand and Camden streets, 50x100 feet	17,100

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 32,919 bush. Wheat, 908 bush. Rye, 5,145 bush. Corn, Meal, 3,016 bush. Barley, 18,374 bushels Oats, 4,207 bushels Malt, 2,621 pkgs Provisions, and 1,726 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., including Pots at $6 75, and Pearls at $10 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at former prices. Java, 30@40c.; Laguayra, 29c.@32c.; Maracaibo, 28c.@ [illegible]; Ceylon, 30c.@64c.; Rio, 30c.@34c.; with sales of 450 bags; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c. ⅌ ℔; Week's receipts of Rio, 23,211 bags; sales and receipts of do., 12,919 bags; stock of all kinds this morning, 68,626 pkgs; including 1,000 bags Laguayra; 120 bags St. Domingo, 200 bags; other descriptions, 1,300 bags. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. [illegible] & Sons notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week reach 12,919 bags, and embrace 2,100 per Steamer (noticed before); 750, reliance per Isaac; at 29½c.; 1,000 per Morning Star, transit, p. n. l.; and 4,321 per Lord Baltimore, at 32½c. The market closes firm but quiet."

STOCK OF RIO.

January 22, Baltimore, bags	3,600
January 23, New-York, bags	31,770
Grand total	35,370

COTTON—Is in less request at drooping prices, including 53 bc.@60c. ⅌ ℔. Sales and Resales since our last, 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and sold very firmly. Sales since our last, 12,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 50@$6 60, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $6 65@$7 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 55@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 35@$7 45; [illegible] Superfine State and Western [illegible] Extra State [illegible] Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 75 @ 8 [illegible] Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship's brands 7 45 @ 7 [illegible] Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 8 [illegible] Fine to very choice extra Missouri 7 75 @11 [illegible] Southern flour is in fair demand at heavy rates, sales since our last, 1,450 bbls., at $7 70@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in active, but very firm; sales 1,450 bbls. extra, at $7 15@$8 30, the latter an extreme rate. ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $5 50@$6 00 ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand at $3 20@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Total sales [illegible]

GRAIN—An active export inquiry prevails for Wheat, which ruled quite lively for choice lots of Spring, prices of which are quoted fully 1c. ⅌ bushel higher, the market closing heavyish. Sales since our last, 273,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 [illegible]; Amber Western at $1 71@$1 75; Red Western at $1 [illegible]@$1 71; Red do., old, at $1 [illegible]; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 [illegible]@$1 63, in store and delivered, with one very choice lot at $1 65; Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]@$1 61; Chicago Spring $1 [illegible]@$1 61; Red State, at $1 [illegible]; Amber Jersey at $1 73, ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in very limited demand, at lower prices. Sales since our last, 54,000 bushels, at $1 [illegible] for Mixed Western, in store, closing with no buyers at this price, and $1 [illegible] for new Yellow and White Jersey ⅌ bushel. Rye is in request at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ⅌ bushel; sales 3,000 bushels. Oats are quoted lower; sales 3,000 bushels, at [illegible]c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in demand, at $1 [illegible]@$1 50, as extreme. ⅌ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel; 2,100 bushels sold.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. Edward Ellis notices thus: "The trade in Flour, since my circular of this day fortnight, has been characterized by dullness and inactivity in all the better grades of Western. The shipping qualities of Extra State have fluctuated considerably with the daily changes in the value of Gold and Sterling Exchange, closing yesterday more firmly at an advance on the fortnight of about 20c. ⅌ bbl. The trade, by selling, although not large, yet quite equal to, for the season, and in fact for supply the trade as to order but a slight if any reduction of stock in store. For Wheat there has been a fair demand from the City millers, and an active one from exporters. Stimulated by the rapid advance in Gold, sellers have been firm, and have succeeded in obtaining an advance on the quotations in my last circular of 5c.@10c. per bush. The stock of good shipping quality is gradually reducing, and holders are not freely offering. Rye is quiet, but firmly held. Indian Corn is unsettled, and closes dull. The export clearances from this port for the week ending this day (Saturday) have reached 1,000,000 bush. Wheat, 27,356 bush. Flour, 637,650 bush. Wheat, 27,356 bush. Corn. To Bremen, 2,119 bush. Corn. To Mexico, [illegible] Flour. To Brazil, 1,200 bbls. Flour. To Africa, 300 bbls. Flour."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland.

From Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.
New-York	Jan. 23, 1864.	290,887	4,356,000	992,000
New-Orleans	Jan. 16, 1864.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	Jan. 12, 1864.	2,825	—	—
Boston	Jan. 16, 1864.	3,600	—	—
Philadelphia	Jan. 16, 1864.	18,200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period 1862		[illegible]	13,767,204	2,090,117
To about same period 1861		661,822	11,201,161	3,838,340
To about same period 1860		2,314,766	12,420,661	2,202,833

To the Continent.

From New-York.	To Jan.	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bush.	Corn. Bush.	Meal. Bbls.
From other ports		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]	[illegible]	2,119	12,955
To about same period		27,118	782,678	28,000	90,200
To about same period		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	714,651
To about same period		27,401	202,646	17,340	200

HAY—North River Bale is in less demand at $1 80@$1 85, in large and small lots, ⅌ 100 lb.

HOPS—Now are in fair request at from 25c.@30c., according to quality, ⅌ ℔.

HEMP—Is quiet, but firm; Manila, 13c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Are nominal at former rates.

LEADER—Is selling freely and in request.

LATH—Eastern are inactive at $1 50 ⅌ thousand.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in demand, including Turpentine at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible] for Common, $4 [illegible]@$4 [illegible] for No. 1, Tar at $4 [illegible]@$4 [illegible]; Pitch at $4 [illegible]@$4 [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are in inactive, at nearlower rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible]; Bleached Winter Whale at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 [illegible]; Refined do. at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible]; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 15; City Red at 70c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ⅌ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 39½c.@21½c.; Refined do. at [illegible]; Benzine at the extreme rate of [illegible] and 64½c.@64½c. in bond ⅌ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Messrs. Tuxen & Garrett notice thus: "There has been a good demand both for home consumption and for export, and due to all maturing contracts, and prices have been for the most part well maintained, although at the close of the week under review, with advices from Pittsburgh that the river is opening, prices were in favor of buyers. The stock here is estimated at about 46,000 bbls. of both Crude and Refined, the former closing at 20½c. on the spot and 21c. for February, and the latter at 63c.@67c. for light Straw to White, and 48c. for prime White; from the best varied materials. The following figures the receipts at and the exports from New-York of Paris since to the week ending since Jan. 1:

	New-York.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	11,211	27,431
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	10,400	23,376

PRINTING CLOTHS—Continue to Providence last week: 100,000 pieces 40x32, 14c.; 3,000 pieces, 36x36, 24½c.; 3,000 pieces 32x32, 19½c. 4,000 pieces 32x32, 24½c.; 3,000 pieces 32x32, 16½c.; 4,000 pieces 32x32, 20½c.; 6,000 pieces 32x32, 17c.; light; 20,000 pieces 32x32, 17½c.; 12,000 pieces 32x32, 17½c.; light; 20,000 pieces 32x32, 17½c.; 9,000 pieces 32x32, 17½c.; heavy.

OIL CAKE—Is in more request at previous prices; sales, 200 tons, on the spot, at $45 ⅌ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better more demand, and irregular to-day. Sales, since our last, 9,800 bbls., at prices noted for New Mess, $16 [illegible]@$16 [illegible]; for Mess, last accepted, [illegible]; $16 [illegible]@$16 [illegible]; for two years old Mess, $15 [illegible]; for Old and New Clear Mess, $18 [illegible]; for Thin Mess, $12 [illegible]; for Western, and [illegible] Beef, $8 [illegible]@$9 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Beef [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Meats are in moderate request at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, in pickle and cellars. Bacon is in lively demand at 10½c.@[illegible]c. for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, in pickle and cellars. Lard is more active, and closes firmer, with sales of 500 tierces, at 8½c.@8¾c., the latter for choice City, ⅌ ℔. Lard is unsettled; sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls. at 10½c.@10¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for choice New City, ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in fair demand and firm; sales, 400 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $19 and $19 50 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ⅌ tierce; sales, 120 tcs. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,300 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand to-day at 22c.@28c., for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State. ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in good request, at 12½c.@16½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand, at former rates, since our last, 800 hhds., including New-Orleans of 18c.@14½c., and Cuba, incl. at 12½c.@12¾c.; also 120 boxes Havana at 13c.@14c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13½c.@17½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 170,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12½c. for the latter an extreme, and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔. The week's business in this line, Messrs. Kniest & Sons notice thus: "Since our last issue the market for this article has been somewhat unsettled, and prices have fluctuated. On Wednesday the demand was pretty fair for strictly prime, but at a reduction from Thursday's rates, 12½ being the extreme price which was obtained for straight lots on the spot. During Thursday and Friday there was still quite a depressing influence left by the market, and some receivers were induced to accept 12¼c., and some 12c. for good merchantable lots. On Saturday and Monday we noticed an improvement of ½c.@¾c. over the latter rates, and some prime lots were disposed of at 12½c.@12¾c. To-day the market opened with a pretty fair demand for all sorts, and some large lots of Western in hhds. were sold at 12½c.@12¾c., and we now a sale of some extra prime brands, (equal to Butchers' Association,) at 12¾c. Taking the entire run of the market, we quote: Prime Western, either in hhds. or bbls., 12¼c.@12½c. and Prime City and Eastern at 12½c.@12¾c. The arrivals of Western for the past week have been quite light, and the steady sale of lots on arrival for export has tended to keep the stock light and prices firm. The business done in Soap stock for city and country lots have been quite small, and prices of all kinds of Soap Grease, including Tallow Oil and Lard Grease are nominal. We quote good White Grease at 10½c. to 11c., Brown and Yellow 10½c. to 10¾c. For Tallow we quote nominally at 11¾c. to 11¾c.; with very little demand. We quote the Tallow market at the close of change to-day as firm at our rates given above, with a pretty fear export demand for prime brands at 12½c. to 12¾c.; the demand from chandlers is very limited. Price this day, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 11c., 1860, 10¾c., 1861, 10c., 1862, 9¾c., 1863, 11¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is inactive and prices weakest. Sales, 76 hhds Kentucky at 14c.@[illegible]

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at 50c.@52c. for State, chiefly at 50c. ⅌ gallon, the market continuing quite unsettled.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted to-day, and rates favored shipowners. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 31,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.@5d.; 25,000 bushels Corn, and 700 boxes Bacon, at 4s. @17s. 6d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 250 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 250 bbls. Beef at 2s. 6d.; 30 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d. For Glasgow, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 42,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d.@5¾d., in sailing vessel and 7¾d. by steamer; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; 500 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 28s.; 5,000 heavy hogshead Staves at 60s. For Cork for orders, a vessel with Wheat at 5s. 3d., and if to Queenstown for orders, 5s. ⅌ quarter. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.

For California, &c.

Illinois.....Feb. 3...New-York....Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia*, will close on Wednesday, at 8 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus* via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, will close on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Creole*, will close on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).....A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-Office at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscribing will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description, viz.:*

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in size to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These Are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridescent Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The terms "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accidents.

The Numbers indicate sizes; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 10 the largest, adapted for the smallest hand, small size, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Slits of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine points; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are facsimiles of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 [illegible] a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 7 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 a No. 7 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 8 Pen, 2d quality.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 9 Pen, 2d quality.
For $5 a No. 9 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 10 Pen, 2d quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 7 Pen, 2d quality.
For $4 a No. 7 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 8 Pen, 2d quality.
For $5 a No. 8 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 9 Pen, 2d quality.
For $6 a No. 9 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 10 Pen, 2d quality.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridonia Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made before the present year.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he has been loth to buy, previous to operating his New and Improved Machines, because he could not have made the Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular in describing the kind, length of nib, whether stiff or limber, &c.

All remittances must be made in registered letters at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (stamps) for registering, the addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Pens sent on receipt of Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $10, of 15 per cent. on $20, and of 20 per cent. on $50, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

SEWING-MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing machines, new, for sale and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, 356 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY Court of Chancery, No. 7 Rector-st., Rooms No. 1, Sheldon, over Park Bank.

MATRIMONIAL.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of 30 would like to make the acquaintance of a respectable Protestant young lady of means, from 20 to 25, of intelligent mind, and warm heart, with a view to matrimony. Address in earnest only, with carte de visite, N. O. W., Union-square Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN FULTON-ST., ON THE EVENING of Jan. 26, a PORTEMONNAIE, the owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

CORNELIUS S. WATSON,
NO. 102 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacturer of every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,
VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,
BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

LUMBER—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER and timber suitable for shipping to every part of the world, for sale by JOHNSON & SPADER,
Corner of West-av. and Hewes-st., (near Naval Hospital,) Brooklyn.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.—100,000 feet black walnut lumber, two inches thick, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEO. BROWN,
No. 3 Murray-st., New-York.
Under Importers' and Traders' Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The ROLLING MILL belonging to the subscribers, situated at Newark, N. J., with engine of 50 horse-power, rolls, &c., all in good order and complete for the manufacture of bar iron or steel. Possession can be given immediately. NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 106 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH $500, to take the place of one who retires on the 1st of January. The business is well established in the City, is extensively on commission, and all sales are made for cash. Address, with real name, Box Box No. 3,611, Post-office.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE-STORY brick building, on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED IN a highly respectable neighborhood, doing a flourishing business, handsomely stocked and fitted. Terms cash. Apply to J. E. CURTIS, No. 679 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 5 P. M., at No. 20 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO RENT, for one or more years, with the view to purchase, a country place, with from one to one hundred acres, not more than ten miles from City Hall and on Manhattan Island; house must contain all the modern improvements; stable, fruit and shade trees indispensable. Address L. O., Box No. 1,466 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION. Any time after Feb. 1. High stoop preferred. Rent from $600 to $1,000. Address C. D., Box No. 178 Times Office.

LOTS AND BUILDINGS TO LET IN BROOKLYN, convenient to the ferries, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence No. 19 Strong-place.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE wanted, on lease, first class, between Eighth and Thirty-fifth-sts., west side. Apply to A. T. BLECKER, SON & CO., No. 37 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman, without Board. Address X. Q., Box 143 Times Office, stating terms and location.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE WITH all the modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Address, with full particulars, L. A., Station G.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, BY two young men, not higher up than 20th-st. Address B. & S., Box No. 199 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIBRARIES AND SMALL PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT.
10,000 Photographic Albums at our price.
100,000 Works on Geology at your price.
20,000 Photographs of Celebrated Statues at any price.
J. LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 536 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Paper, Seals and Presses, Silver Plated, etc., at J. Evendell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For specimens by mail, send 6 cents.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 22 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, without houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order.
HOFFMAN & FESSIE, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, with good references, wants a situation in a private family in the City; she is mistress of her business; is a first-rate pastry cook. Apply at No. 320 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to go to a country place with first-class employers. Good care be given. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 16th-st.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, who has lived in the first families of the City; best of City reference. Call at No. 49 West 19th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation in a respectable family as cook; is an excellent baker; is a good washer and ironer; is neat, willing and obliging. Call at No. 462 Greenwich-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; can come from her last place. Call at No. 230 East 8th-st., top floor.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, in a private family, a top girl, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and laundress; they must understand their business thoroughly, and have good references. Apply at No. 56 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A cook who understands all kinds of cookery and is a good baker; will take a second place. Call at 18 Union-place, University-place, between 14th and 15th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best City references from her last place. Apply at No. 75 West 15th-st., in the rear.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can take the charge of a baby from its infancy; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived between 3 and 4 years. Call at No. 320 East 35th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, as nurse and seamstress by a young girl thoroughly experienced in the care of children; can take the entire charge; best of City references given. Call at No. 55 East 14th-st., first floor, back room.

A NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking charge of a child from its birth; as nurse and seamstress. Apply between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 172 West 11th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; thoroughly capable of taking care of children; a young infant, and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing; has good City references. Call at No. 325 3d-av., corner of 20th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse or nurse and seamstress; is a first-class family; no others need apply. Good City references. Call at No. 46 West 36th-st.

A NURSE &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as nurse, and is good in sickness; can take care of a baby from its birth; has over six years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, from the country, with a fresh breast of milk, desires a situation as wet nurse. Satisfactory City references given. Inquire at No. 36 Christie-st., room No. 13.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who has lost her baby one week old, would like a child to wet-nurse at her own house; City references. Call at 1 Jackson-st. South Shed, foot of Bergen Hill, Jersey City.

A WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her dress; is a good City reference; she is fully capable to take any capacity in a private family; she is also willing to do chamber work and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 343 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and dressmaker in all its branches and understanding the care of children; has been abroad with her last employer 2½ years. Address Box No. 1,000 Post-office, Brooklyn, E. D.

A LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG ENGLISH woman desires a situation as lady's maid; is an excellent first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker; can get testimonials from her last employer; can be seen for two days at No. 20 West 30th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as laundress; understands French ironing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 120 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant English girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; has good references as to capacity. Apply for two days at No. 361 3d-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches; as cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call for two days at No. 414 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, in a small private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small private family; understands her business perfectly; good City references given. Call at No. 126 East 26th-st., rear house.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine seamstress or chambermaid and taking care of children; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City references. Call this day at No. 166 East 26th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, and would also do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 206 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to sew by the week or month. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 26th-st., first door, front room.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A well disposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation in do general housework; can cook and bake well; is also a good washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 338 6th-av.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation in a respectable American family, to do housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Please to call at No. 22 Huber-st., 2d floor, front room.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPEtent help, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, private servants, farmers, farm laborers, cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general housework girls, can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 132 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, A MARRIED MAN, OF good education, of business experience, ready with his pen and quick at figures, desires to obtain employment in some mercantile, banking or other establishment in New-York where, by integrity and application, he may gain position. He believes that in any situation of trust and confidence his services would be found valuable. Satisfactory references given. Address, by letter, D. E. D., care of drawer 3 to 300, Post-office, Montreal, or in person, to Messrs. Henry H. Leeds & Co., Nassau-st.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means desires for partial employment of his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration; prefer labor that can be completed at home. As editor of literary work or as first class newspaper, or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address W. Z., Box No. 169 Times Office.

A USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN FROM Canada, strong and healthy, wishes a situation to care horses, drive, &c., work in garden, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is fully experienced in the treatment of horses, driving, &c., and is industrious, steady, quiet and valuable man. Refers to Hon. Ledyard Cogswell, Hillsboro, New-Hampshire. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO AMERICAN boys, ages 14 and 16, respectable parents. They have a good English education, and are of a genteel address and appearance; not afraid to work; would prefer an old established commission business. They can be spared from their father's store. A. H. CROSBY & CO., No. 79 William-st. The very best recommendations will be given. If the addresses as above will be thankfully attended to.

A GENTLEMAN 31 YEARS OF AGE, 11 years' experience in the responsible duties of a large business, from outside duty to cashier's desk, will accept position in a responsible house or a responsible party or incorporated company, where undoubted ability is given and required. Address Box No. 314 N. Y. Post-office.

A ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man, who writes an excellent hand, is quick and accurate at figures, having some knowledge of book-keeping, desires employment as assistant. Address, for three days, GEORGE HENRY, Box No. 138 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A RESPECtable Protestant married man, no family, a situation as coachman; is an excellent driver and competent groom; has lived in the best families; his character is perfectly; strictly temperate, willing and obliging. Address W. W., Box No. 220 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A LADY WISHES A SITUation in City or country for her coachman, who has lived with her for two years and who understands his business; she takes pleasure in recommending him to any gentleman who may require his services. Address J. K., Box No. 203 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted a situation as coachman and gardener; by a married man; his wife would go as cook or chambermaid; can give good references. Address G. E. A., Smith's seed-store, No. 45 Liberty-st., N. Y.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS g

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Masepa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogan; or, The Jolly Parson.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Effrontés.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Marriana.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—Female Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Camilla's Husband—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 625 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Revolution.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Lectures.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Pope et Saxe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Butler reports from his department the details of an expedition sent to the Peninsula. Three armed transports and a force under Gen. Graham, went to Brandon Farms, a few miles below Fort Powhatan, and captured 80 prisoners, brought away 59 negroes, destroyed quantities of pork, oats and corn, and seized a sloop and schooner with 240 hogsheads of tobacco destined to run the blockade, returning without having lost a man.

Our correspondence from the Department of the South, which was brought yesterday by the steamship *Fulton*, contains no news of military operations. Affairs at the front have not changed. The gratifying fact that veterans are reenlisting in large numbers is stated, and it is thought that nearly every regiment will remain in the service entire. The obstructions in the harbor of Charleston between Forts Sumter and Moultrie have disappeared, immense masses of the *debris* having floated seaward, and a clear course is believed to be open to Admiral Dahlgren, if he were ready to run the gauntlet of the rebel guns. The tax sales at Beaufort were largely attended, and the confiscated property was bringing extraordinary prices, especially from the negroes, who betrayed the most earnest desire to become landed proprietors.

Richmond papers of the 19th inst., received at Fortress Monroe, mention the serious illness of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, at his residence at Augusta, Ga., and the gravest apprehensions are entertained respecting him.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Bayard announced his willingness to take the oath in obedience to the resolution passed by the Senate on Monday. But he added, in a speech of explanation, that his mature convictions of his duty under the circumstances would induce him shortly to resign his seat in the Senate and retire to private life. The Senate then took up the resolution to expel Mr. Davis. A letter from Mr. Davis was read to the effect that in offering his resolutions he had no design to incite the army to mutiny, or the people to sedition; but simply to induce the people to consent to a constitutional arbitrament of their difficulties. Mr. Howard offered an amendment, changing the word "expelled" to "censured," and spoke at length upon the subject. Without concluding the subject, the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday the morning hour was spent in considering the explanatory resolution of the Confiscation Act. Mr. Fernando Wood made a speech on the subject, in which he aired his peace doctrines at length. He remarked, among other things, that "the war had been commenced without cause, conducted without glory, and would end in national impoverishment, disintegration and ruin." The House then took up the Deficiency Bill and discussed it, but made little progress therein. An amendment was adopted that no more money shall be expended on the Capitol and Treasury Department extension than shall be necessary to protect the buildings from injury. The Naval Appropriation Bill was then taken up, but no progress made therein. An amendment, offered by Mr. Allen, of Illinois, (Dem.,) to pay seamen in gold, was discussed, but no conclusion reached.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from the New-York authorities, asking an amendment of the riot law. Bills were noticed calling for the appointment of Commissioners to determine the boundary line between New-York and Westchester Counties; asking the incorporation of the King's Bridge, High Bridge and Forty-second-street Railroad Company; authorizing dummy-engines on the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad. The concurrent resolutions proposing the amendment of the Constitution, so as to provide for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals, were passed.

In the Assembly the following bills were ordered to a third reading: To perfect the amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote; to amend the Revised Statutes relative to partnership. A report was presented adversely to the repeal of the act extending trial by jury. Bills were noticed amending the general Railroad Law, and proposing a railroad in South and Sixth streets, this City.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, an ordinance making a new appropriation for the Relief Fund, was presented and laid over. A resolution was presented directing the Comptroller to advertise and sell at auction the franchises of the ferries running from the foot of Hoboken, Houston, Christopher and Eighty-sixth streets. The resolution was referred, as was also a resolution to require the Belt Railroad Company to substitute grooved for the T rails now used by them. In the course of a discussion upon the propriety of ordering the building of any more steam fire-engines, Mr. Jones said $60,000 were expended for new steamers last year, and that work of various kinds for the Fire Department, is ordered that will cost $300,000—of thrice as much as it is customary to appropriate annually for new apparatus and repairs. Mr. Opdyke quoted from the report of the Chief Engineer to the Common Council last year, that no more steamers are required than are now in use. The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, when a petition, signed by a number of the members of the Bar of high public character, was presented, stating that a portrait of the great American Chief-Justice, John Marshall, is among the effects of the late Benedandy Peale, and is in possession of the Law Library, and asking that it be secured by the County to be hereafter assigned a suitable place in the New Court-house. Referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. A resolution, reported by this Committee, requesting the Mayor and Comptroller to communicate with the Common Council and ask them to take measures in behalf of a reimbursement from the General Government of the moneys advanced by the City for the equipments and arms furnished to troops going from this City to service in the army, was adopted. The Board adjourned to next Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A convention for the formation of a State Constitution was in session at Little Rock, Ark., on Jan. 19. Twenty-seven counties were represented, and in fifteen of them not a soldier was present when the election for delegates was held.

The Live Stock markets are supplied with 5,303 beeves, 329 calves, 2,728 sheep and 4,649 hogs. Milder weather, free receipts of poultry and game, together with large arrivals of dressed sheep and hogs, have kept the meat markets so well supplied that the smaller number of live animals, compared with last week, are sufficient for all wants, with scarcely any advance in prices. Beef cattle sold ½c. higher Monday morning before the stock was all in, but fell off considerably previous to the close. Some very fine cattle brought 13½c.—a large number 12½c @13c., while the poorer grades went at 7c.@8c. before all could be sold. The whole averaged about 10½c., and none were left over—they had to be sold at low rates Tuesday afternoon to close them out.... Sheep are rather scarce, but with a surplus of mutton from last week, they are selling moderately brisk at old rates of 7½c.@8c. for fair to good stock, and 8½c. if very fat.... Live Hogs are slow of sale at a decline of ½c. from last week. They are still too high for packers, being worth 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

Flour was less active, but very firm. Wheat was quite freely purchased at a further advance of 1c. ℔ bushel. Corn declined 1c. ℔ bushel, and closed dull. Provisions were in more demand, especially Bacon, which advanced a shade. Groceries, Cotton and Whisky were quiet. Moderate sales of other leading articles were reported. The Freight market was firmer, with pretty fair engagements.

The price of Gold was steady yesterday, closing at 167¼ per cent. Bills on London 171¼@172 per cent. Money active to the Stock Brokers, though the Railway speculation recovered its buoyant tone in the afternoon. It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to make an issue of one year Legal-Tenders of small denominations, to bear 5 per cent. interest, to be paid at the end of the year. These Notes will greatly assist the Department in its Army and other disbursements requiring notes of and under $100. The ordinary Greenbacks, of small denomination, have become very scarce on the seaboard.

Probable Rebel Movements in the Spring Campaign.

It has from time to time been our lot to perform the not always pleasing, but none the less necessary, duty of giving a check to what has seemed to us ill-grounded public anticipations of military success. We are pushed to the conviction that a lesson of this kind is not entirely unneeded at this moment; and the point of the argument bears not so much on any special military task before us, as on the general aspect of the war as a whole. It should be sufficient consolation to every lover of his country that we can at last see our way to *ultimate* victory; that with adequate effort on our part the rebellion is doomed to destruction; and that even those foreign on-lookers who have been most skeptical as to the possibility of the conquest of the South, are at length compelled to confess that the military problem is on the fair way of solution. This high thought, we say, should be of itself a sufficient inspiration, without the need of any of the artificial stimulants derived from popular illusions and unfounded hopes. It should, in fact, rather have the effect of causing us to look coolly and dispassionately at the problem and all the elements that enter into the problem, to the end that realizing fully all that remains to be done, we may the more resolutely bend our energies to its accomplishment.

And first and foremost let the country remember that we have still powerful armed forces of the rebellion to crush; that these armies occupy military positions of great strategical value, and that there is no lack of the supplies needed to sustain these forces in the field. This one frowning fact so swallows up all else, as to render even the signs and omens of internal dissatisfaction and decadence in the body of the rebellion of little immediate import. Whatever may be the hardships to which the people are subjected, however powerful the latent Union sentiment may be, and to whatever extent sad experiences may have taught the obdurate the hopelessness of the struggle, these several elements can have little active force so long as formidable armies obey the mandates of the powerful oligarchy that now controls the destinies of the South.

The precise strength of the rebel force actually in the field is not easy to get at; but a recent statement of the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate places it at 260,000, while our own present effective force is set down at 400,000. Without inquiring too curiously as to the value of these precise figures, we have to say, that if the relative *proportion* of the two opposing forces be as here stated, no man who realizes the import of this fact will allow himself to indulge anticipations of an easy triumph. If it be taken into account that a not inconsiderable portion of our own aggregate is necessarily withdrawn for the purpose of garrisoning posts, guarding communications, &c., it will not be difficult to understand that all the numerical advantage in our favor may be readily eaten up, thus putting us very nearly on a mere numerical equality at the actual points of contest, while at the same time leaving the kind of advantages that belong to the defensive wholly in the hands of the rebels.

In addition to this, the rebel leaders are at this moment exerting themselves to the utmost to add to their forces in the field. We are now passing through one of those periods of which we have already seen several—periods of ominous silence on the part of the rebels, during which, with a singleness of purpose and a desperate energy, worthy almost of admiration, they forge fresh thunderbolts to be launched suddenly forth. Unembarrassed by any of those restrictions of law and liberty which hedge our people, the rebel leaders have proclaimed the ban and the *arrière ban*, and are now remorselessly sweeping into their ranks every man capable of carrying a rifle. There is little doubt that the Spring will find the rebel armies very heavily reinforced, as the result of the present active measures.

With their forces thus recruited, it is not even impossible that the rebels may be tempted to venture on some bold enterprise for the recovery of some of the ground they have lost. It is fair, at least, to anticipate that all that skill, energy and daring can do, will be done by them; and the rebel leaders are not the men we take them to be if they do not attempt to surprise the country by some bold and unexpected move. The very fact that, in collecting the forces they now have in hand, they have exhausted the fountains of supply from which they have hitherto drawn, binds them over to make the best possible use of what they now have, and to make up by correct, and even bold and audacious action, for their immense inferiority in all the material elements.

In forecasting the direction which such an enterprise on the part of the rebels would naturally take, we turn to Tennessee. Here we have a region the military and material importance of which every consideration prompts them to attempt the recovery. There is small likelihood that they will attempt any more invasions north of the Potomac, and there is every probability that their operations in Virginia will assume a purely defensive character; but there is very great likelihood that they will make a new and determined effort to regain possession of Tennessee; and it must be confessed that, looking at the distribution of the rebel forces, they are not badly placed for such an enterprise. The advance of the Union army to Chattanooga, and the possession of that point, planted our army on the interior position as related to the rebel forces, and could we have held possession of the great East Tennessee and Virginia valley, would have thrown all the immense advantages of interior lines on our side. With great military sagacity, however, the rebels made the counter-move of throwing a powerful column under Longstreet into the valley, thus restoring communications between the army in the East and the army in the West, and depriving us of a good portion of the value of the Tennessee conquest. Contrary to all anticipations, Longstreet has been able to maintain himself within striking distance of Knoxville, and his force is much larger than has been generally believed—numbering, as we learn from good authority, forty thousand men. The presence of this force at the point it holds must exercise an important influence on the combinations of the Spring campaign. Viewed with reference to the rebel line, Longstreet's column is advantageously planted on the salient, well placed for a movement by the *debouchés* of the mountains, by Cumberland Gap, &c. Viewed with reference to the main army of Gen. Grant, it is a force planted on his flank, constantly menacing his communications. In fact it is doubtful whether Grant will be able to move forward at all until the disturbing element presented by the force of Longstreet is eliminated from the problem.

But without attempting to push speculation in a field where so much is floating and uncertain, we may be sure that the military operations that will mark the Spring campaign in the West are destined to assume a character of vastness and intensity that will outstrip all we have yet seen. Gen. Grant has a great task before him, and we consider it our duty to the country and the Government to put on record our conviction that he has an insufficient force with which to perform this task. It should be *doubled* this Winter, and if it is not materially increased, we may as well contemplate the *possibility*, at least, of our being compelled to give up even the region we now hold. And we say further that, looking at the military situation in its *ensemble*, considering the formidable strength of the armies which the rebels are still able to keep on foot, and the desperate efforts they are now making to recruit them; considering the powerful positions which they yet hold and the fair chances of the important, even though temporary, successes which bold action may give them, the country has no ground for frivolous illusions, but rather the most powerful incentive to energetic action.

Indemnity from England for the Rebel Depredations on Our Commerce.

The volume of last year's diplomatic correspondence, just published, makes it plain that the English Government has changed not simply its action, but its principle, in respect to the stoppage of Confederate cruisers built and equipped in its ports. In a dispatch of Earl Russell to Mr. Adams, in January, he declared, with a very high tone, "the Government of this country respect the law. They do not seize upon property to the loss and damage of its owners, without proof that they are *legally entitled* to do so." He insisted that strict and perfect legal proof of the ownership and destination of the vessels was necessary to justify any detention of them. It was because, in the very nature of the case, this absolute legal proof could not be given seasonably, if at all, that the *Alabama*, the *Florida* and the other pirates escaped. In the latter part of the year this assumption was modified. Earl Russell indicates his readiness to proceed on reasonable presumptions, without strictly conclusive evidence, and to look to Parliament for indemnity if damage should thereby be done the innocent. In the early part of the year he put the *onus* of proving the illegality of the destination upon our Government; in the latter part of the year he put the *onus* of proving the legality of the destination on the vessel itself. Thus writing in September concerning the Iron-clads he says: "Instructions have been issued for preventing the departure of the iron-clad vessels in question from Liverpool until *satisfactory* evidence can be given as to their destination, or, at all events, until the inquiries which are now being prosecuted with a view to obtain such evidence shall have been brought to a conclusion." Had this rule been recognized at the outset, not a single rebel cruiser would have ever left a British port.

We naturally connect this change with the great difference in the prospects of our cause at the two periods of the year, and also with the turn of the popular sentiment in the kingdom in our favor. Earl Russell appreciates very well that "circumstances alter cases."

We may rely upon it that the last rebel cruiser has left the British coast. The Government will speed its "broad arrow" on the very first suspicion. But this only guarantees the future. The past has yet to be settled for. How settled, is a question of the very gravest concern. The two Governments have committed themselves to precisely opposite positions. There must be a retreat on the part of the one or of the other, or there will certainly be, sooner or later, a collision. Mr. Adams, even before the last year commenced, was instructed to inform the British Secretary that indemnity would be claimed for the depredations of the *Alabama* on our commerce, and for all similar depredations that should be made by Confederate vessels built in England. Earl Russell replied that he "could not admit any such obligation whatever." During the year, claims from citizens of the United States against the British Government were transmitted at different times from our State Department to Mr. Adams, with instructions to ask their settlement. That Government continued to deny its liability in the most explicit manner. In a note of the 14th of September, Earl Russell writes to Mr. Adams, "When the United States Government assume to hold the Government of Great Britain responsible for the captures made by vessels which may be fitted out as vessels-of-war in a foreign port, because such vessels were originally built in an English port, I have to observe that such pretensions are *entirely at variance with the principles of international law, and with the decisions of American Courts of the highest authority*, and I have only, in conclusion, to express my hope that you may not be instructed again to put forward claims which Her Majesty's Government *cannot admit to be founded on any grounds of law or justice.*" To this Mr. Seward in October replies, in a note to Mr. Adams: "Upon these principles of law and these assumptions of fact, the United States *do insist and must continue to insist*, that the British Government is justly responsible for the damages which the peaceful, law-abiding citizens of the United States sustain by the depredations of the *Alabama*." The issue now stands in just that shape. The solution of it may be postponed for the present, but it must come, at whatever cost, sooner or later. Our Government cannot escape the necessity of redressing what it has itself recognized to be wrongs its citizens. The damages claimed amount to many millions of dollars, and one of the two Governments must pay them. The question is no abstraction that can be shelved; it involves a practical duty that must be discharged.

But though these claims will inevitably be pressed by our Government when the proper time comes, it does not necessarily follow that war will result from the continued refusal of England to recognize and pay them. We have little apprehension that the issue will ever be carried to that point. After the two Governments shall have exhausted themselves, to no purpose, in seeking to convince each other by diplomatic discussion, the matter, in all probability, will go to the arbitration of a disinterested third party. Our case is so strong, the evidence so clear, and the law so positive, that we are very sure our own Government would most readily accept such a reference. The English Government, we are quite as certain, would consent, to it sooner than abide the *ultima ratio*, which would be the only alternative. Imperious as England habitually is in speech, yet there is not a nation in the world who is so completely, we may almost say so helplessly tied to the policy of peace. She will not meet us in war, nor will she back down in her diplomacy; but save both her blood and her honor, by an agreement to arbitrate.

Intercepted Correspondence.—We have received five or six columns of private letters, said to have been found among the papers of Mr. Stuart Gwynne, recently implicated in some improper transactions in the Treasury Department. They are letters from gentlemen who were endeavoring to secure the introduction of sundry alleged improvements into the navy, and also to secure for themselves certain positions in the Government service. As no charges have been brought against these gentlemen, and as their letters have not the slightest public interest, we see no good end to be accomplished by their publication. The fact that they are private letters, written with the freedom and confidence usually supposed to belong to such correspondence, gives them, we are aware, a certain kind of interest in the eyes of the public. But their publication, in the absence of any strong public interest to be served thereby, seems to us exceedingly unjust to the parties concerned, and a breach of propriety scarcely justified by the circumstances of the case.

It strikes us that the Government occasionally gives less attention to this matter than it deserves, in the publications made under its authority of intercepted correspondence of the rebels and their sympathizers at the North. Whatever can throw light on their public movements, resources, expectations, &c., belongs properly enough to the public; but there is certainly no reason why the feelings of other parties should be wounded by the publication of private matters, which have not the slightest relation to public affairs.

The Treatment of Returned Volunteers.—Elsewhere we print a letter commenting severely, but justly, upon the lack of courtesy and patriotism as evinced by the municipal authorities and the public, demonstrated more recently in the treatment of the One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Volunteers, just returned from their gallant work at Lookout Mountain. The observations of our correspondent are true, and should make our people blush for shame. All the honor extended to these heroes is simply a review by the Mayor when they will march up town. We certainly hope this state of affairs will undergo a change for the better, and that very speedily. We cannot honor these men too much. We should give them our money, and praise, and patronage, and raise our hats to them on every occasion.

The Case of Mr. Hourihan.

The statement made in our last issue by our Washington correspondent in reference to the dismissal of J. Smith Hourihan from the Treasury Department, though correct in its main features, yet needs explanation to do justice to a gentleman long and most favorably known in this City. We have received the following from one who is cognizant of all the facts in the case, and whom we personally know to be entitled to the most implicit credence:

"The facts are simply these: In performing the duties assigned him by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hourihan was allowed a clerk, to be chosen by himself. The lad referred to by our correspondent, a mere boy in years, was given to understand distinctly that, inasmuch as he would require special training and instruction, his salary for the first year would be only $600, after which, if he merited it, he would be recommended to the Secretary for a full allowance.

As Mr. Hourihan was responsible for the proper performance of the lad's duties, which, indeed, he was obliged to superintend and supplement, no injustice was done him or the Department. If the transaction was disapproved by the Secretary, it was rather as furnishing a bad precedent, than as imputing unworthy motives to Mr. Hourihan."

Amusements.

German Opera.—The last performances of Mr. Anschütz's troupe, at the Academy of Music, take place to-night, when Nicolai's famous opera of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," will be given for the first and only time this season. The cast includes some of the best artists of Mr. Anschütz's company, and Mr. Herbeigen in particular is said to be remarkable in the *rôle* of *Falstaff*.

Italian Opera.—Mr. Maretzek returns to his old quarters in Fourteenth-street on Monday next. His season in Boston has been extraordinarily successful, and might have been profitably prolonged if the house had been at his disposition. Considering that the performances took place on every night of the week, it is really wonderful where all the people came from. Mr. Maretzek's season here will consist of sixteen nights. Subscribers who are anxious to get tickets for the entire series can do so, but they will be required to subscribe for four nights a week instead of three as heretofore. This arrangement is absolutely necessary, in view of the great expense of Mr. Maretzek's company, and also of the fact that extra nights—as the fourth night used to be called—do not pay, because they lack the attractive brilliance of subscription nights.

The Box office opens to-morrow.

Terrible Accident in Maiden-lane.

EXPLOSION OF PISTOL CARTRIDGES—ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED AND ANOTHER SERIOUSLY INJURED—DESTRUCTION OF $75,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY BY FIRE.

One of the most distressing accidents, resulting in the destruction of life and property, occurred at No. 63 Maiden-lane yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The persons in the vicinity at the time were startled by an explosion in the second story of the building, which threw the doors and windows into the street, and set fire to the wood-work. In a few moments another explosion followed, and still another. Several parties were stunned by the violence of the concussion, and were hurled to the earth. As soon as they could recover, they ran to the second floor of the building and found the body of one of the clerks, Park Hoffman, with his extremities and his clothes literally torn off his person. The smoke was very dense, and nothing could be seen beyond the body, which had been thrown out in the landing. Sergeant-major Heard, however, proceeding from the interior of the room, and Patrolman Hare, of the Second Precinct, made his way in and succeeded in getting out Mr. Charles Block, another unfortunate, who was found to be very much injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. It is thought he will recover, but he will be maimed for life. The body of Hoffman was removed to the Second Precinct Station-house by Capt. Miles, who was promptly at the fire, with sections of men from the Third, Twenty-seventh and First Precincts. The Police rendered very efficient service at the fire.

The building is situated at the corner of Maiden-lane and William-street, and was occupied on the second and upper floors by Messrs. Bonnemann & Nyum, importers of German fancy goods, chinaware and toys. Their loss is said to be about $60,000; insured in City Companies. No. 59 William-street was occupied by T. O. Graham, as a gentleman's clothing-store. Loss $1,000. Insured for $6,000 in the Home and Continental Insurance Companies.

Wm. Kellerm occupied No. 61 William-street as a cover-store; damage slight by water. Insured for $3,500 in East River, Globe, Continental and Lenox Insurance Companies.

The entire loss is estimated at about $75,000.

The porter of the building, Andrew Fleischman, was on the second floor of the building, and jumped out of the window, alighting on the awning beneath. Fortunately, the awning broke his fall and saved his life.

Mr. Paul Hoffman, the young man who was killed, was a person of rare promise; he was exactly twenty years of age yesterday, and his family, at Brooklyn, had made arrangements to celebrate the event last evening by a party of young friends, who were to have assembled to greet his return home from his business. Their feelings can be better imagined than described upon their learning the dreadful intelligence of his death. The body of young Hoffman is still at the Second Precinct Station-house, and an inquest will be held on it this morning, the Coroner having already been notified. As to the origin of the fire but little is known other than it proceeded from the explosion of a quantity of pistol cartridges on the second floor, a ball from one of them being driven across the street through the window of the Astor-Place Opera House. Fire-Marshal Baker is investigating all the circumstances in the case, and will, probably, arrive at the cause of the explosion.

Return and Reception of the Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth Regiments.

Early yesterday morning, the Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth Regiments, the former 350, the latter 300 strong, from Gen. Grant's army, arrived in the City. Their coming had been anticipated, and preparations had been made by the Fifth New-York Volunteers and a Committee of Arrangements, to receive them. About 10 o'clock, the veterans, after a slight rest, marched from the Erie Railroad depot to Atlantic Garden, on the Bowery, where the Fifth was in waiting to receive them. After some preliminary movements, incident to all receptions, the escort accompanied by the reinstated heroes, proceeded to the City Hall Park. At this point the Fifth "grounded arms," and the veterans filed by them, forming in line in front of the City Hall. Here they were received by the Mayor, Members of the City Council, and several distinguished guests. Col. Kozlay, now (now in command of a brigade) and staff, Lieut-Col. Orth, in immediate command of the Fifty-eighth, and Lieut.-Col. Schenkenberg, of the Sixty-eighth, waited on the Mayor, who in a few remarks congratulated them on their safe return. In reply to the Mayor, Col. Kozlay acknowledged the honor of the reception, and hoped that the future career of himself and his men might be such as to meet the approval of the City authorities and the whole country. After a short complimentary speech by Dr. Bernhamsen, the regiments returned to Atlantic Garden, where a substantial collation was in waiting for them. The grounds being sufficiently large to accommodate all the guests, the Sixty-eighth were entertained at the Bowery Garden. At both of these public resorts a fine band of music was in attendance, and the best of cheer was had. Of the many receptions of returned volunteers, the honors done yesterday to the Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth regiments exceed them all, not possibly in splendor of "turn-out," but in genuine hearty welcome.

The New Police Commissioners.

At noon, yesterday, the new Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting at their headquarters, No. 41 William-street. After some little discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following-named persons be and they are hereby appointed to act as Poll Clerks at the special election for the election of Alderman in the Tenth Ward, in the City of Brooklyn, to be held in the said city and Ward, on Tuesday, the 26 day of February next, viz: For the First District in said Ward, John A. Wall and John Connor; for the Second District of said Ward, Thomas Thomas and Charles M. Tremain; for the Third District of said Ward, Charles A. Bryan and John M. Tremain; for the Fourth District of said Ward, Thomas H. Boggs and Thomas F. De Witt; for the Fifth District of said Ward, John Carey and John Sweeney.

Resolved, That the General Superintendent of the Police of the Metropolitan District of the State of New-York be and is hereby directed to furnish each of the five Election Districts of the Tenth Ward in the City of Brooklyn, with the requisite number of ballot boxes, for the use of said Ward, by order of the Common Council of said City of Brooklyn, for the 26 day of February next, for the election of Alderman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Barney Morris, and that he also furnish to each of the said Districts the requisite number of policemen to preserve the peace.

What action the old Board of Police Commissioners will take in the matter has not transpired, but will undoubtedly be in the usual way.

FROM ALBANY.

The Right of Suffrage to Veterans—Custody of Brooklyn Police Justice—Bribery—Swill Milk—The New Railroads—Commissioners for the Court of Appeals.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

In the Assembly, this morning, the bill to secure the right of suffrage to citizens in the army and navy was made the special order for the 22d day of March, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Mr. Rosenthal, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unanimously, and without amendment, the bill providing to perfect an amendment of the Constitution providing for the vote of electors in the military service of the United States. The House, in Committee of the Whole, struck out the amendment to the bill fixing the salary of the Police Justice of Brooklyn, adopted yesterday, including Justices of the Peace, and reported the bill for third reading in its original form. The regular annual discussion on the swill milk traffic, took place in considering the Assembly bill to punish the adulteration of milk. Members manifested a deep interest in the subject, and it elicited a good deal of rambling discussion on the quantities of domestic and foreign chalk, and the composition of milk generally. After an hour's debate the consideration of the bill was not completed in committee.

Mr. Ryan gave notice of a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through Sixth, South and other streets of New-York.

The bill to incorporate the Seamen's Friend Society in New-York passed to a third reading. Mr. Bannerman reported the bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Germania. Notice was given of a bill to authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track.

In the Senate this morning the resolutions which provide for an amendment of the Constitution, to be effected so as to permit the appointment of commissioners, to which may be referred the business accumulated in the Court of Appeals, were read the third time and passed, by an affirmative vote of twenty-one Senators.

Senator Strong introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through Lexington-avenue and other streets of New-York.

The proposed route of the railroad is as follows:

To commence on Sixty-fourth-street, at the eastern line or side of the Fifth-avenue; thence through and along Sixty-fourth-street, with a double track, to Lexington-avenue; thence through and along Lexington-avenue, with a double track, to Twenty-first-street; through and along Twenty-first-street, with a double track, to the street or place that bounds Gramercy Park; along this place or park, with a single track, to Twentieth-street; thence through and along Twentieth-street, with a single track, to Irving-place; thence through Irving-place, with a double track, to Fourteenth-street; thence through and along Fourteenth-street, with a double track, to Fourth-avenue; thence, with double track, to Astor-place, to Lafayette-place; thence, with double track, to Great Jones-street; on a straight line, with a double track, to Bleecker-street, on the same line on if Lafayette-place was extended in a straight line to Bleecker-street, and the track by through and along such extension along Bleecker-street, with a double track to Crosby-street, thence with a double track to Howard-street, thence with double track to Elm-street, thence with double track to Leonard-street, thence with a double track to Park-row, or Centre-street, thence with double track to Nassau-street, and thence to Beekman-street, thence with double track to South-street, thence with single track to Fulton-street, thence with single track to Nassau-street, thence with single track to Beekman-street, connecting with the double track, thence to Gramercy Park, and thence connecting with the double track in Twenty-first-street, and through and along Twenty-first-street with a single track to the place or park that bounds Gramercy Park on the east through this place or park, and thence with a single track to Twenty-first-street, and along Twenty-first-street, with a single track, to Lexington-avenue, connecting with the double track, to the place of beginning. Senator Bunnett also introduced a bill to extend Park-avenue, in Brooklyn.

The Governor's Message is to be received again this evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Fields—Of the New-York authorities for amendment of the Riot Law.

By Mr. Murphy—To increase the capital stock of the Columbian Insurance Company.

By Mr. Munson—For aid to the Rochester City Hospital.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Turn-Vereis.

To incorporate the Missionary Society of the Holy Redeemer.

Mr. Fields presented the first annual report of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children.

BILLS ENROLLED.

By Mr. Smith—To amend the charter of Fushcville.

By Mr. Lansing, authorizing the New-York Common Council to convey certain lands to the Retreat Benevolent Society.

By Mr. Fields—For the appointment of commissioners to determine the boundary line between New-York and Westchester counties.

Also to incorporate the Kingsbridge, High Bridge and Forty-second-street Railroad Company.

By Mr. Murphy—For dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad.

By Mr. Potter—To incorporate the Union Trust Company.

Also to enable gas companies to lay pipes in tenement rooms.

By Mr. Munson—To reduce the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Rochester.

By Mr. Spencer—To amend the charter of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Wright—Authorizing the City of Syracuse to borrow money.

By Mr. Amen—Incorporating the St. Bonaventure College.

By Mr. Conkling—Amending the New York Building Act.

By Mr. Lansing—Relative to corporations in the City of New York.

By Mr. Spencer—To extend Park-avenue, Brooklyn.

Also, for the relief of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad Company.

Also to incorporate the Lexington-avenue Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

The concurrent resolutions proposing the amendment of the Constitution, so as to provide for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

Authorizing the employment of a stenographer in the Monroe County Courts.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Roosevelt Hospital.

Relative to the Inspection of Gas-meters.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To perfect the amendment to the Constitution to allow soldiers to vote.

For the relief of Sarah Kennedy.

To fix the salary of the Police Justices of Brooklyn.

To authorize the formation of the Fulton-street House Company.

To amend chapter 199 of the laws of 1853 relative to repairing.

Relative to the Greenpoint Methodist Church, Brooklyn.

Relative to the American Seamen's Friend Society of New-York.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to partnerships.

To amend the charter of the Ancient Britons' Benevolent Society of New-York.

BILLS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Bannerman—Declaring certain offences to be misdemeanors.

By Mr. Beman—Relative to service of legal processes on Insurance Companies.

By Mr. Bannerman—To incorporate the Brooklyn Germania Society.

By Mr. Marvin—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to corporations.

By Mr. Swinton—To repeal the act to extend trial by jury. Adversely.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. F. P. Stevens—To provide for the collection of demands against canal boats.

By Mr. Cooper—To relieve County Judges from taking test in Court.

Also relative to a fire company in Flatbush.

By Mr. Burns—To amend the general Railroad Law.

By Mr. McCann—Authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad to lay a new track.

By Mr. Ryan—To incorporate the Manhattan Savings Bank.

By Mr. Raymond—To alter the map of New-York City.

Also for a railroad in South and Sixth streets, New-York.

By Mr. J. L. Snow—To incorporate the Alonzo Horton Association.

By Mr. McNiff—For a Town Hall in Ira.

By Mr. Gilmore—To incorporate the Westchester Farmer's Savings Bank.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

In the Assembly, this evening, the Governor's Message being under consideration, Mr. Bannerman spoke at length, stating his conclusion of the Message in which the speaker seemed to be confident of the war, and heartily approved of the policy of the Administration.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Professors on the Wheel to the Union in Four Months. Mr. Gantt has been invited to Speak in this City. Mr. W. Gantt has been invited to deliver an address in this City, and has consented to do so on Monday evening next. Cooper Institute has been secured for the purpose, and there is no doubt that the Commander-General will receive a most enthusiastic welcome. Meanwhile, the following letter, which is a reply to one which was congratulating him upon the advancement of the reform cause, has peculiar interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind letter met me at this place yesterday. Perceive it was a long time going, for it had not reached me when I left home on the 19th December. It seems long, but think of one year ago. I could not have gone there at all. Now, it is not so far to Arkansas. And we are getting still nearer. And warm as has been the embrace of our "wild western State" and your great Metropolis in bygone years, and bitter as has been the terrible struggle in our midst, our people, just preparing to write up the decree of divorce from Negro Slavery, will rush to meet you with a warmer and more cordial embrace than ever.

With proper assistance our State will be again in condition to write her decree down in four months; and under an Anti-Slavery Constitution. I have no apprehension on this score. I mean what I say. I believe I am at honest work. I want peace—a permanent peace—a speedy peace. It cannot come but by the sword. Oh, how bitterly it wrings my heart to say one word. Yet it is so, and this is likewise true, that the more men in the field, the more determination and unity displayed, the shorter the struggle, and the less suffering and sorrow follows.

If we be sure that I love the South; that every throw indicated on it equalizes me; yet I love my country, and love order, and love republican institutions, and would have all preserved, and I see but one way to do it. The war must be pressed with vigor, the redeemed territory reorganized, and its sacred soil purged by the fire. Are there other ways? Let us hear of them. Let us have all, we want not negro Slavery perpetuated at cost. Its death is inevitable. Let it be as easy as possible. Its death will be new life to our nation. To the poor and to the capitalist, it opens up a new country, that is imagine discovery to which of a new continent.

Thanks for your words of cheer, and generous sympathy and encouragement. I do heartily reciprocate. Yours truly, E. W. GANTT.

Wendell H. Lane, Esq., New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic disorders, have proved most efficacious by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Mathushek's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this uniformity owing to the manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System. See, that it is commended silver plating, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Mathushek Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, to the injury of all other gold pens (except the Premium to the Gold, Diamond Pen, &c.), but Mathushek has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the gold numbers sold by most to all parts of the world during the past five years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Mathushek Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Hence, you can have an enduring, always ready and reliable Gold Pen, constantly adapted to your hand and style of writing; with the your writing vastly changed from Steel Pens; and at the present should universal High-Premium Price of everything, you can have a New-York Gold Pen (superior to probably to the taken great pains and expense) such, that your other Gold Pen in the World. Never mind one, one "the Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in many cases.

A Very Purchase for the Mathushek Gold Pens.

Mathushek Bloomsbury Cotton.
Mathushek Bloomsbury Cotton.
Mathushek Bloomsbury Cotton.
Mathushek Bloomsbury Cotton.
Mathushek Bloomsbury Cotton.
Mathushek Bloomsbury Cotton.
Mathushek Bloomsbury Cotton.

A Most Agreeable, Delicate and Fragrant Dentifrice, Most Efficacious Preserving the Teeth and Mouth, Gums, Flavor from which cannot be equaled. MARSH & CO., 50 Ann-st. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR "MALON'S"—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 335 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!! All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be in fear of the knife. WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is recommended on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at cost. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and it easily made stronger or lighter as the without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by GREGORY & CO., No. 630 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent DRY PLASTER AND ALUM FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES. (Patent Issued Dec. 1, 1863.) We have added to the previous excellent qualities, another, giving their interior dryness, as all others: Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office; Prof. C. U. Shepard, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia; Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston; Prof. A. H. Emmons, New-York; Prof. J. W. Mallet, New-York; Dr. R. O. Parmelee, New-York; Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American. MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers, No. 265 Broadway, New-York. Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

A Golden Relic!! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, gives special testimony concerning the Patent Arm, and satisfactory in every respect. Full information given by the inventor, Dr. Dean, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Patent Office, Washington.

DR. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Lochlin's Ginger Wine. A Healthful Tonic. A Refreshing Beverage. A Delightful Wine. For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Manchester's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Secure imitations. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Hire. And for Sale Cheap. T. W. WORKS, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Spring-st., up stairs.

Universal Shoulder Brace—With only a dollar. Warranted. 18,000 sold in 1863. Send for a descriptive circular to E. C. BROWING, No. 541 Broadway.

Gold Pens. POSTER Gold Pens "Peak" and gave the GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 349 Broadway.

Harris's Blacking Manufactory, Removed from 214 Pearl-st. to 241 Pearl-st. Harris's Blacking Manufactory, Removed from 214 Pearl-st. to 241 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKS, BANKERS AND INVESTORS will find it for their interest at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of payable coupons. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 9 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, Bankers,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million two hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage upon property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, which is vested in Messrs. Schuchardt and Henry Barnard, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the issue will be reserved in the hands of the Trustees, for the purpose of being used as required for the completion of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Grange to Logansport; this offering is made upon the basis of a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, connecting Chicago on one end with Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, forming the shortest route between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 30 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open, in destroying little more than half the distance, facilities and every direct route from Chicago to all points East and every direct route from Chicago to all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the routes first via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now under contract, and the third section of the work is expected to have trains for traffic during the present year.
The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work, has been provided for, and will remain as a fund in the hands of the Company. Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD are authorized to receive subscriptions for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
Chicago, Wednesday, New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio originally issued to the Indianapolis and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest hereafter, on said Bonds or any part thereof, will be paid.
JNO. ROSENBARGER,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
Marion, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1863.
Attest: W. OSCHER, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

J. M. WINTHWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. DERLIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONDSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANLEY SADDLE WHEEL COMPANY.—The Stockholders of said Company, being desirous to call a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 11 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GRINNELL & GOEFF, No. 687 Broadway, Room No. 5, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed to add thereby to increase the capital is $600,000.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN JOERNOS,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, JAN. 5, 1864.
RESOLVED—THAT THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS of 5 shares of the Stock of this Company and of all obligations of the Company of prior and equal date, authorizing the entry of shares thereof, upon which ninety dollars per share has not been paid, be required to complete the payment of ninety dollars per share thereon, prior to or upon the 1st day of February next, and that in default of payment by the Company in the City of New-York, that the Secretary of the Company, in the City of New-York, shall cause to be published, that the shares will be sold at public auction, pursuant to section four of the charter of the Company.
By order of the Board. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 22, 1864.
INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1, prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from the 20th January to 1st February, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MCGREGOR & WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 22, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (Eastern Division) of the McGregor & Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company secured by the mortgage to Henry Brevoort and Edwin Lodoiska Trustees, are requested to deposit the same, immediately with ISAREALS A. FISCO, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing their interest under the said mortgage.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 26, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. SELOVER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 3, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

EFFING BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 11 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 48 WILLIAM-ST.
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office. Is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. N., Box No. 1327 Post-office.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JAN. 22, 1864.
THE NIAGARA BANK OF BANKING ASSOCIATION (Identical) has this day filed in this office a notice of the commencement of its business in the City of New-York, in lieu of that of the Niagara Bank, in the City of Buffalo, with a view to the substitution of the circulating notes appertaining to the last mentioned Bank, for those of the current issue, bearing the name of the Niagara Bank, New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, passed Feb. 25, 1863.
E. E. LEE, State Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.,
BROKERS IN
SPECIE, STOCKS
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$275,604 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863	3,292,397 37
Total Marine Premiums	$3,567,981 67
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,141,616 [illegible]
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	300,292 49—2,078,468 [illegible]
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,257,212 34
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	168,613 34
The Company has the following assets:	
Cash in Bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$190,812 [illegible]
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	164,919 00
Notes held by Company	56,003 [illegible]
Accrued interest to be received	15,028 17
Real Estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	[illegible]
Loans on demand	450,140 00
Bills receivable	1,976,771 00—2,975,161 [illegible]

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.
A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders on and after the 20th of January last.
After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issued last, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip of 1860 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.
A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.
The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.
The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
New-York, 20th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENHARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. A. SYMES,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN E. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. GLYPHAND,	WILSON G. HUNT,
W. E. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
E. F. SPALDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. DEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUYPER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOOMBS,
J. BECKER,	GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
The Company having established branch offices at Leith, under the management of Messrs. JOHN FICKEN & SON, and at Liverpool, under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., Risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by those branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ..... £500,000. Reserved fund ..... £100,000.
Head Office: No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDNER NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-Sheriff.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokohama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 25, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$6,214,209 [illegible]
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,198,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,806,891 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,397,988 [illegible]
Losses paid during the same period	3,205,651 [illegible]
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,042,867 45
The Company has the following assets, viz.	
United States and State of New-York Stock	$2,497,631 30
City, Bank and Other Stocks	1,450,700 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	135,900 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	183,900 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,375,676 [illegible]
Cash in Bank	744,813 [illegible]
Total Amount of Assets	$8,893,546 [illegible]

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.
After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,788,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,350,000
Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1853 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 ..... $5,268,670
By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John B. Jacob,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Jerry M. Wilez,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	C. T. Mooll,	G. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	F. R. Morgan,
Jos. Gaillard,	Henry Barnard,	J. F. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Saml. Babcock.
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry R. Beekt,	J. D. Minturn, Jr.,
S. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	C. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to my public, five days thereafter, of Ninety-two (92) of said Bonds, the proceeds of One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L. BAKER,
Finance Commissioner of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.
Boston, Jan. 4, 1864.

TREASURY OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 25, 1864.
COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES T. YOUNG, Secretary.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, JAN. 20, 1864.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE USUAL Semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent. on its Preferred Stock, on the 1st proximo, at its office in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANGDON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.
We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.
We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
1 2-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Jan. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 18, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 20 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND LOAN MADE.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4½ per cent., by C. E. G. WOODMAN, No. 37 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$152,000 00
SURPLUS	131,649 15
ASSETS	284,049 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, JAN. 22, 1864.
The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and which will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.
By order.
R. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.
The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NORMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the semi-annual period ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent., on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.
Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock; the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.
Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the close of business on that day.
The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 20 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the semi-annual period ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 10th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 27th inst., and be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February.
C. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO., NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividends payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 21st inst. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 24th day of February next interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The Transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 5, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 19th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the OLD CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, PAYABLE ON DEMAND to the Stockholders entitled to receive the same, or their legal representatives.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 1st of February next.
A. FARNHURST, Cashier.

COAL EXCHANGE BANK, JAN. 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February. By order.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE "BEAVERS" INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. RAVILAND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., JAN. 13, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., JAN. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES as a Broker in New-York, on commission for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 32 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 SOUTH-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of SIX PER CENT. on amounts over $500 and not exceeding $1,000, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 587 Broadway, entrance on Prince-st., New-York, Jan. 18, 1864.—The trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits with the Institution at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock.
FRANCIS J. SCHOALS, President.
WARD E. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER DURMUDD, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 6th-av. Open daily from 9 to 3 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 7 to 9 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The January Dividend will be paid free of Government Tax. Money deposited on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
E. H. BULL, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 18 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL ALL PAID IN,
$300,000.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES,
$585,038 02.
CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks.) CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and of the insured will permit.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.
ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

COMMON WEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day, by mutual consent, admitted into their firm as junior partner, Mr. George Young, Jr., and William S. Youngs, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of G. & W. YOUNGS & CO., Builders, No. 143 7th-av.
GEORGE YOUNGS,
WILLIAM YOUNGS,
GEORGE YOUNGS, Jr.,
WILLIAM S. YOUNGS.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESSUP HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESSUP & KENNADAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between SHARP & LOW is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 122 Liberty-st., by HENRY SHARP, HENRY SHARP, PETER LOW.
No. 84 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain so till the 31st day of January, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same reduced; and such application to be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected accordingly; and if in his judgment, as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear to their satisfaction from the proofs that the aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners
A. E. ALLEN, } of Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

PROCLAMATION.
Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January last, and there is reason and cause to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who fired the said premises, to be paid, on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclus

AUCTION SALES

HENRY R. WESCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENTS, FINE BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, WORKS OF ART, FINE MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

HENRY R. WESCOTT & CO. will sell, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the rooms No. 76 Fifth-st., between Broadway and Fifth-av., the elegant modern furniture and works of art contained in the house, which is fully and elegantly furnished—rosewood and walnut parlor suites, elegant, statuary, top tables, pier mirrors, elegant rosewood piano-forte, call-bell steel and cover, bronze, marble groups and figures, paintings, elegant chamber furniture and bedding, rich china and glass, silver ware, &c. The whole will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine. Catalogues at Wallis.

MESSRS. WALLIS, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.—E. S. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity building,) N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Gas Exchange:

Seventy-five very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 15 South-st., northwest corner of Broad st., being 22 feet 5 inches front and rear, 92 feet 3 inches on Broad-st., and 95 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, (by rear).

Also, the lot of ground, with the five-story brick building, known as No. 17 South-st., between Wall and Coenties-slip, being 22 feet and seven-eighth feet 2 inches on one side, and 75 feet 10 inches on the other side of line.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $21,000, having two years to run from May 1, 1864. Terms and further particulars will be made at the Auctioneers' office, No. 9 Pine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees, David Dows, No. 23 South-st., Jacob E. Nevius, No. 11 South-st., and Josiah M. Fiske, No. 18 South-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 33 BAYARD-ST., near the Bowery, at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. E. WILKINS & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the very desirable three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 33 Bayard-st., about 24 feet east of the Bowery; house 36 by 32 feet, more or less; lot 22 by 40 feet 8 inches, more or less. One half cash remain on mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 8½ Pine-st.

S. A. ROSE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William-st., Market's sale household furniture, consisting of two pianos, sofas, lounges, bureaus, washstands, Brussels and velvet carpets, marble-top centre tables, oak extension tables, chairs, mahogany bedsteads, clothing, linen, office desks, bedsteads and bedding, paintings and engravings, fancy stoves, &c., &c. A. E. CONKEY, Marshal.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, No. 97 Fine-st., FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by A. JOURNEAY. Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, consisting in part of coats, pants, overalls, &c.; also counting-room, furniture, desks, chairs, carpeting, cocoa matting, oilcloth, one large safe, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST TIME.—DR. WARD & CO., No. 10 Ann-st., near Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., has been a regular practitioner in the City of New-York for the last twenty years, and is the oldest of a private advertiser. In 20 years' practice he has cured all cases of Secret Disease he undertook. Recent cases in all stages of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, extensive resources enable me to cure cases in the shortest possible time. Have failed in no case. Recent cases, in from one to five days. Old cases of 15 years' standing, in a few days. Without a mercury or a dose of Copaiba. Syphilis, the venereal poison, in its worst form, eradicated from the system without the use of mercury. Inveterate gleets, of long standing, in a few days. Stricture of the urethra, of 15 years' standing, in a few days. Gravel, Dropsy, Pain in the Back, Loss of Sexual Power, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, or loss of sexual power, rendered in full vigor in a few days. Persons at a distance failing to receive a prompt cure should write. Medicines can be sent everywhere, free from observation, by express. Consultation free. Office, No. 10 Ann-st., near Broadway. Call and see for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY operated upon for Piles, No. 20 Liberty-st. Cures effected in the place of the Scientific Dr. Powers, where alone he is blessed with many years of practice and experience. Cure Gleet, Stricture, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, extensive resources enable me to cure in the shortest possible time. Have failed in no case. Recent cases, in from one to five days. Old cases of 15 years' standing, in a few days. Without a mercury or a dose of Copaiba. Syphilis, the venereal poison, in its worst form, eradicated from the system without the use of mercury. Inveterate gleets, of long standing, in a few days. Stricture of the urethra, of 15 years' standing, in a few days. Gravel, Dropsy, Pain in the Back, Loss of Sexual Power, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few days. Persons at a distance failing to receive a prompt cure should write. Medicines can be sent everywhere, free from observation, by express. Consultation free. Office, No. 10 Ann-st., near Broadway. Call and see for a circular.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUCLARE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the fifteenth edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," specially intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Bleecker-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any address, in a plain envelope, on receipt of price. Address Dr. A. M. MAUCLARE, Box No. 1,326, New-York City. For sale by H. DAVENPORT, 36 No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 49 Dunne-st. to the venereal very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., within a private entrance, in Reade-st., where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on the disease requiring the surgery, organs, thirty years in his profession, (three of which he has been with the Dispensary of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or refund the money. Stricture, the gleet, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

MARRIAGE AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the enervated, invigorates the sexually exciting Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Without a dose of medicine, or change in diet. Full strength can be taken by all about to marry, as its effect is for ever cured. Young man, are you subject to that foul and foul destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Sovereign Remedy is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., 20 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and sure remedy for irregularities, should send for a circular containing the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in eight hours, if of short standing, or in a few days, if of long standing, may receive No. 1, which are free from injurious drugs. Address DR. J. ROSE, Box 1,277, Boston, and No. 464 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by enclosing Box No. 2,340 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARDS MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in future minutes after being taken, make the sickliest as vigorous as it natural, unless their receipt of establishment. Its the unmitigated, unique, to speedily recommended, or a trial, unfortunate victim of the nervous system where analyzed has been invented by Dr. WARD, No. 10 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circular.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will prove on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted to regulate in every instance, the price will be refunded. Approved in every instance. Full cases directly of Dr. POWERS, 20 Liberty-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORDS ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DESPAIRING in four weeks, from whatever cause caused. Price $1, of four quantities in one for $5.

EMILY ROLANDI, sole agent for the United States, No. 347 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED in 1836. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Circulars by mail. Dr. A. L. THIOLAT & CO.

BAKER'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER REMEDY are the best known. Constipation, dyspepsia, or in fever, at No. 48 Ann-st., near Broadway. Free, 25, including pamphlet.

HUNTER AND HUNTER BEYOND HUNTER is Hunter, in this life, by general consent, Dr. HUNTER at Home, has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class. In which he has secured a success of a certain class. In which he has are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in attendance at his office, No. 2 Division-st. Charge moderate and a cure guaranteed. Charge returned if not cured. Do not use but the Doctor himself in the wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when various treatments have failed, or other remedies have failed, without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreeable effects of all other remedies; cures in less time by half than any other remedies; the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and cures the painfully valuable property of establishing the rash and remedy at least. This is what is claimed for it, and what it will do. Sold by the Doctor himself, at 2 Division-st. Price, $1 a vial. Will be sent to any address, free, on receipt of price. Dr. Hunter's Anti-Dyspepsia Pills, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONTE'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Advisory and Marriage Guide, 84th edition, over 100 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations, post paid, 25 cents. Nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, urinary diseases and all complaints from the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, fatest branches of physiology! European hospital practitioner, quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, directly sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who wish avoid unnecessary and hazardous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, catheters, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 3.

"Wonders with other papers in commanding Dr. Lamonte and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 10 Liberty-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A specialty of his practice is devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, combine Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a mental habit, effectually cured. The vilified of established confidence. He have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$135 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110 00
Second Cabin Passage	60 00

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value thereof are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, ——, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 10th February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built Western ships:

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and bring TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,870	Breeding	———
VIRGINIA	2,870	Stone	———
PENNSYLVANIA	2,000	———	———

These powerful vessels are all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships. They have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$100 Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN (COVE HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Feb. 6
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	35 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	60 00	Steerage to Hamburg	27 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West-sts.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, direct.
All letters must pass through the Postoffice.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. R. FAY & CO., General Superintendents.
Y. E. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Broadway, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:0 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured only at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 23, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.
Leave Greenport, for Islip, at 6:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare on this train, on excursion ticket, 75 cents.
For Greenport, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for the Lakes.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M.
E. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:30 P. M. and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. ON NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and on Mondays only at 8:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run through to Monsey.
EDS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.
J. E. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, $3 per 1,000. Tickets 25 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, a new establishment, No. 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

TOBIN & HAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS OF CHARTS, No. 17 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable charts, counters and tellers, desk, boxes, bags, cabinets, [illegible]

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the unanimous testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for these establishments of Chickering and Sons, a position unrivalled by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severally tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition for London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAVEN & HASON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.
Having experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 333 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $60 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogue.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $120 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Maeder, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Frasini and others, for their durability, reliability and musical quality of tone, of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 16th-st. and 3d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Pelouber's Harmoniums, superior to all; $65 and $125; wall pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 343 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS OF THE BEST QUALITY, NEW and second-hand, cheapest in the City. Melodeons, music stools, watches, jewelry, safes, paintings, albums, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, diamonds, &c. I. F. JONES, No. 63 Ann-st.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, by Allen, with the Aeolian attachment, full iron frame, made to order, French action, and fully guaranteed; cost $850, for $400, including stool and cover. Inquire No. 42 West 16th-st., between 5th and Sixth-av.

SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed for five years.
J. S. DAVIES, No. 487 Broome-st.

MT. RISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC—THE LAST SONGS OF THE late STEPHEN C. FOSTER—"Will Thou be True?" "Mr. and Mrs. Brown," (comic duet,) "If you've only got a Moustache," and "When Old Friends were Here," price 25 cents each; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, Model Broadway.
"She was All the World to Me" is his last composition, and will be issued in a few days.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF Hymns and tunes for the Choir, Church, and Sunday School are ready. It contains 315 tunes, nearly 700 hymns and songs, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Index Above," "Shall We Know Each Other There," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces, we could name, "Dare to be Right," "Faint Hearts," "Pilgrim's Song," "Come to Me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "Lord, Give Us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh! 'Tis Glorious," "We'll Wait till Jesus Comes," "A Few More Years Shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells Chime On," "Over the River," "Shall We Meet No More to Part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever With the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 38 cents; $4 per dozen; $35 per hundred. Cloth bound, embossed, gilt, 75 cents; $8 per dozen; $60 per hundred. Specimen copy, 30 cents.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODSWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 594 6th-av., New-York.
No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. ALVERTEN, General Superintendent.
Y. E. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:0 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured only at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 23, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.
Leave Greenport, for Islip, at 6:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare on this train, on excursion ticket, 75 cents.
For Greenport, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for the Lakes.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M.
E. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:30 P. M. and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. ON NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and on Mondays only at 8:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run through to Monsey.
EDS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.
J. E. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, $3 per 1,000. Tickets 25 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, a new establishment, No. 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

TOBIN & HAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS OF CHARTS, No. 17 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable charts, counters and tellers, desk, boxes, bags, cabinets, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 8; curtain rises at the conclusion.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties engaging such seats will be punctual attendants, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE;
in which Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. DALY, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. FARRES, Mr. POPE, Mrs. HOEY, Miss JONE BURKE, Miss MORANT, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BARRETT, Miss LE BEUN and Miss CARMAN perform, will be given
TO-NIGHT,
for the Eighty-third time.
THURSDAY, THE LOVE CHASE.
In which Messrs. Lester Wallack, C. Fisher, Mark Smith, Daly, Browne, Parkes, Williamson and Pope; Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Madeline Henrique, Miss Gesen, Miss Carman and Miss Cameron appear.
FRIDAY, EIGHTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Due notice will be given of the next representations of MARRIED LIFE, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, and THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
Hyatt Frost, ... Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince-sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
This Mammoth Menagerie, now in its EIGHTEENTH WEEK, has proved beyond all precedent the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS ever achieved by any similar exhibition in the known world. 118,540 persons have visited this superbly magnificent institution in the short space of fifty-nine days, including all the
A KEEN INTELLECT EXHIBITION
will always reap a just reward at the hands of the New-York public.
A LEOPARD AND YOUNG,
the first ever bred in America, are here to be seen at all hours. These beautiful creatures are now nearly four months old. Although bred in captivity, they exhibit the fierce desire for blood and carnage as they ever captured in their native wilds.
A KANSAS BUFFALO,
a very fine specimen, fresh from the Western plains, has recently been added to the Grand Aggregate collection.
A PAIR OF JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,
the first ever imported, are here to be seen in all their native ugliness. The most curious animals living.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.
To be seen at all hours, animals of every variety and species.

COOPER UNION.
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF
SCIENCE AND ART.
The Trustees of the Cooper Union have the pleasure of announcing that a
COURSE OF SIX LECTURES
ON
POLITICAL ECONOMY
will be delivered in the
LARGE HALL OF THE UNION,
BY
SIMON STERN AND CHAS. MORAN, Esqs.,
COMMENCING
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.
The Lectures were chosen at the invitation of the Trustees, by the Society for the Advancement of Social and Political Science. Mr. STERN delivers the first four, and Mr. MORAN the remaining two lectures. This course is the beginning of the series which it is the duty of the Trustees to provide annually, and of which the remaining lectures will be announced at an early day. The admission will be by TICKETS, which are FREE, and can be obtained at the Reading-Room, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK

SPEED OF OUR NAVY.

A Card from Mr. Dickerson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Navy Department of the United States having appointed a "special agent," and armed him with certain arrangements to propounded to witnesses, in order to ascertain exactly how much of the plans of a certain pleasing to some private gentlemen here had been made by me, and this "special agent" has undertaken the defence of his principles from certain attacks made by me upon them, I now find myself arraigned at the bar of public judgment upon a sort of formal indictment framed by this "special agent," and published in the TIMES of to-day, and in the World of Saturday, in which I am accused, under this high authority, of "brazen effrontery" in proposed to a very simple matter of fact, accept which it would plead ignorance, and of profound ignorance in regard to a very simple matter of fact science to which I have devoted years of my life. The issue if one fairly made, under the sanction of the Navy Department itself, I am most happy to meet. It is an issue that admits of no evasion and of no compromise. *I am either the greatest of liars and fools, or the people who manage our Navy Department for us are not in better time or place than those they have selected could to choose. I am ready for trial.*

Capt. Fox in a card to-day attempts to produce the impression that this "special agent" was not acting under the authority he claims, and the *reporter's* capacity to the card affirms of it that Secretary is expected on a "myth or an impostor;" but Capt. Fox says no such thing, and does not deny his agency at all. He says of him only this, that "some person by the name of Richardson, unknown to me, seems to be endeavoring himself by instituting a public correspondence;" and as the department has some thousands of "agents" who are personally unknown to Capt. Fox, it is probable that this one is; but for all that he is their agent, and did report to his principal in this thing, he says he did. I remarked on Saturday following intimate that the department would try to repudiate this agent, and they have; but the reason is not that he did a dirty trick, but that he was caught in it. But as this "special agent" is only affirming for them just what others affirm in behalf of the department, it is immaterial to my purpose whether he is personally known to Capt. Fox. I was not personally known to the owners of the *Kin Kiang*, but I made the plans of her valve gear.

But to return to the discussion. I stated in print, as a matter of fact, that the *Tuscarora* and the side-wheel ferry-boats of her class have "*no independent cut-off*," whereas the regular screw vessels, built on the new discovery that there is no benefit in expansion, have any "*an independent cut-off*," and as a matter of selection, I stated that in consequence of this change which involved the abandonment of "*working steam expansively*" (as that phrase is generally understood,) large speed of our "*naval vessels*" was impaired. And I offered a wager of $5,000 that the screw steamers, built on this new discovery, that there is no benefit in the expansion of steam, would not go nine knots an hour over the same course where other screw steamers go thirteen.

In answer to this, the special agent says: "The *Sonoma*, Sir, and the double engines of her class, have not an *independent cut-off*—*never had such a thing*. In fact, she has no more of a cut-off than any other steam vessel built for the navy, except some vessels the valve-gear of which was constructed by Mr. Dickerson!" On this we are at issue. And to maintain my side of it, I offer, first, a publication in the *Tribune* of the 22d inst., purporting to be a reply by Mr. Isaiah Isaacson to, in which is published, for the first time, a portion of the report made by the well-meaning Board of Contractors, called by the Secretary, last Winter, to pronounce judgment on the department which was giving them their bread; and of whom it might have been expected that, like the artificers of Ephesus, who got their wealth from making silver shrines for the temple of Diana, and who were stirred together to Demetrius to dethrone Paul for attacking their ignorance in his very reckless way, in the face of that day supposed, they would have cried out: Great is Gideon of Hartford! Great is Isaacson! But only a majority of them could be got to join the cry, even under such inducements. Bearing four out of nine who saw that the false idol must go down, and who wouldn't join Demetrius. From that report in the *Tribune* I quote this question, put to them by the Secretary, and their answer:

The second question was as follows, namely: "Is there any important difference between the cut-off usually produced by the valve gear on the recent war steamers, built on Mr. Isaacson's plans, and the cut-off used on the *engines of the frigates and the sloops of the Navy, and of the world generally*, that is the recent ships the cut-off is *dependent* upon the same motion which exhausts the steam from the cylinder, while in the older war vessels, and in the vessels of the world generally, the *cut-off is independent* of that motion, and may, therefore, be varied at pleasure, without interfering with the exhaust motion?"

The answer to this question was as follows: "The cut-off used in the engines of the war steamers is exactly built, and it *differs from those of war vessels fairly built in this country*, in the particulars mentioned in the interrogatory, does not differ in principle from that usually employed in the naval service and mercantile marine of other countries. It is not, however, true *that in all cases* in this country the independent cut-off used is variable at pleasure, while the engines are in motion."

Then it is proved that the new ships of the navy have not an independent cut-off, while the old ones have—such as the *frigates*, *Tuscarora* and *Kearsarge*, the whom speed of thirteen knots Com. CRAVEN certified in the Times of the 20th. Their answer is genuine otherwise, but this much it fairly meets. It vindicate, therefore, that I have proved that the new sloops have no *independent cut-off*.

Then the Stevens cut-off is an "independent cut-off," worked by an eccentric *independent* of the exhaust valve excentric, capable of being varied at pleasure (not while in motion, however,) without varying the exhaust, is as certain as that this is the Times. Let any reader ask any engineer or builder, and no one but this "special agent at the Navy Department" will deny it. Even Mr. Isaacson himself, I think, is not equal to that; and I call upon him, or Capt. Fox either, to deny, if they can, that the Stevens cut-off is an independent cut-off, or to affirm that their ships have an independent cut-off.

And just here let me explain this distinction, which may be easily confused by designing people. All engines whatever have a cut-off, *in some sense*, and all "use steam expansively," in some sense. That is to say, in all engines steam made the opening which admits the steam to the cylinder is necessarily closed *before the piston reaches the end of the stroke*, and so the steam is cut off; and consequently the steam in the cylinder then cut off from the boiler expands as the piston moves away from it, and some of its expansive power is used. But when a cut-off is thus produced, without resorting in any other motion than that which works both steam and exhaust valves, it is not called technically a cut-off, and it is not said that the steam is worked expansively. On page 118 of his book on this subject, Mr. Isaacson thus states it truly: "For cutting off the steam at 7-10th of the stroke of the piston, is *correctly recognized as working expansively*." But when an engine *is said to have a cut-off*, that means that it is provided with a mechanism of some sort independent of the exhaust valve motion, by which the steam may be cut off, without impairing the efficiency of the engine by cutting off the exhaust at the same time—or giving the engine the actuate, so that it is sufficient of by its own steam. Such a mechanism is called an independent cut-off.

And, as to the question of the speed of these sloops of war, without a *cut-off*, I am said by the assertion that Capt. Rodgers will certify against me. I don't think he will; but I have got the Engineer-in-Chief on the subject in print, and I propose to take his authority. In the *Herald* of the 7th inst., he publishes some calculations of the speed of these ships—one from T. A. Jones, Esq., of the *Ticonderoga*, who says, "We averaged 303 revolutions per minute. The highest number of revolutions made was 65. During the eight hours referred to we ran 109 (statute) miles, *equal to 13.6 miles per hour*, (11.6 knots) while at sea." That is to say, 65 revolutions made the ship go 11.6 knots as an average for eight hours, and her highest revolutions were only 65. In reply to this certificate, I say—and Isaacson swears to it, as we shall see presently—that the ship must have gone faster than the wheel which drove her, even if she went *all the time* 65 revolutions, and that in fact she was beating her wheel a mile and a half an hour in the certificate to it.

Another certificate of Fleet Engineer BARNES, on the *Ticonderoga*, who says, "We did get thirteen, though it was logged 13 give and a half." On this occasion the ship had her wheel about *three miles an hour*.

One from Capt. ROGERS, of the *Vanderbilt*, who reports that "50 revolutions gave 11½ *knots*," which also beats the wheel more than *a knot an hour*.

These are the proofs with which the "special agent" answers my theoretical opinion, that the new sloops cannot go nine knots, and I propose to answer them by the testimony of Mr. ISAACSON, as follows:

In the *Herald* of the 11th I exposed the impossibility of these rates of speed, simply by showing that if they were true, the ship must have *gone faster than the wheels which drove them*. Mr. ISAACSON was then compelled to repudiate the multiplication table, or to repudiate the very reports cited by himself to refute my assertion of slow speed; and after mature deliberation he decided to repudiate the reports, and like the *sanglier* surrounded by fire, to sting himself to death. The *following is his performance* in that direction, from the *Tribune* of the 22d.:

There is space for only one more exposure of DICKERSON'S *falsehoods*. In his reply he quotes from the evidence of Mr. ISAACSON in the trial before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as follows: Question from DICKERSON to ISAACSON, "Is it possible for these ships (the navy sloops) to go more than ten knots an hour with only sixty turns to the minute?" Answer, "*I suppose about ten and a half knots.*" On this, DICKERSON remarks as follows: "*The complete answer to his (Mr. Isherwood's) present statement*, that at sixty revolutions these ships go eleven and a half knots an hour, is to be found in his testimony, when he swore it was not possible for them to go more than ten and a half knots with these thrust.

It is perfectly true that Mr. Isherwood gave the speed of his sloops at 10½ knots when the engines were making sixty turns. The falsehood of DICKERSON consists in attempting to convey the impression that sixty turns were the maximum these engines could make, *in the face of the unanimous testimony from the engineers and commanders of the vessels, and the official log-books, that it was seventy turns.* Now, as the speed of the vessel is in the direct ratio of the turns of the engines, the 10½ knots made with sixty turns become 12¼ knots with the seventy turns, which agrees exactly with the official reports. *Mr. Isherwood never stated, at any time or in any place, that these vessels went 11½ knots with sixty turns. That part of Dickerson's story is a pure fabrication, like everything else he has written on this subject, and is prompted by the most transparent malignity and interested personal motives.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1864.

This language is not, perhaps, quite so elegant as could be desired, but there is no doubt about the meaning of it. He admits that at sixty revolutions the ship cannot go *more* than ten and a half knots. If any they *can't* go nine.) He flatly denies that he ever said they could go more than that with *sixty revolutions*, while at the same time he had published in numerous papers the certificates I have quoted above; all of which are so absurd as to justify Mr. ISAACSON in calling me very bad names, for even supposing that he himself *believed* them to be true. Is the special aim answered? As to the "concurrent testimony" for seventy revolutions, which Mr ISAACSON speaks of. I don't see it in anything yet published. But the truth is, and I call the Naval Committee's attention to it, that the printed contracts require these engines to *turn sixty revolutions*, and yet *thirteen knots* are claimed for seventy. At this rate the *expected speed* must have been about *seventeen knots*, or about *twenty-one miles an hour. Bah!*

Mr. JOHN BAIRD, also, is trying to help the department, and to cut with another card, for which, by the way, he attempts to convey the impression that my statement in regard to the valve-gear of the *Kin Kiang* is not true. I had hoped that he would have let that subject alone, as I had intended to do, after the very abundant proof which has been produced to negative his present implication. I do not propose to answer him any further than to say that he had no more to do with the production of that valve-gear than you had; and could not produce another like it to-morrow to save his life, if he had an order for it and a license to construct it, and had to make the drawings himself; and that he could not explain to any other man the principle on which it works.

But as Mr. BAIRD attacks these inventions of Mr. BURNHAM and myself, as well as a number of other valuable patented improvements, I think it a very proper occasion to show to the public, and to shipowners, through his own statement, the great difficulties which oppose American inventors, and which make the progress of improvement slower than it should be. Mr. John BAIRD affords a perfect illustration. He is a Scotch mechanic, who, upon the well-known theory that a prophet hath honor save in his own country, has impressed some American merchants here with the idea that he understands this American engine better than the American inventors of it understand it (he calls it (for the "beam-engine" is a *purely American* creation,) and therefore he is placed between the American shipowners and the American inventors to keep them apart. In the case of the *Kin Kiang*, thanks to the good judgment and experience of the Allaire works, these plans of ours were introduced, although the *written contract made by Mr. Baird* required another sort of machine. Mr. BAIRD now continues to the public that our plans are no better than others, so that it is evident he did not *think* he was serving his employers by *permitting* them to be used. On the *engineer's trial trip*, which I attended, *not as a guest*, but as an engineer, to regulate my machine, as I always do when it is used, and when I was a *working mechanic and not on a pleasure party*, I was not introduced to the owners, although I *reluctantly* went to the table with greasy hands and rolled clothes, in company with my friend Mr. LEMARY, the very capable chief constructor of the Allaire works, to partake of the lunch prepared for those who were invited, or who were *entitled to be aboard*. And but for Capt. FOX's challenge to race the world with his ferry-boat, I should probably never have known the owners of the vessel, and they would have suppressed that to Mr. BAIRD was due the credit of the speed which gratified them so much. And since this Mr. BAIRD will insist on ventilating this subject, and sneering at American inventors and patents in print, I will now say that if he had not been in the way, and the owners had applied directly to the Allaire Works, the boat would have been at least *two miles an hour* faster than she is, without increasing her cost or her original cost, and with *less weight of engines*, on plans which the Allaire Works have, *(all American,)* and by which they have made the fastest and most economical coat *now in the world*, and she could be easily altered to do it yet. And to prove as I have told the owner, I say that, by using this despised American wheel, which Mr. BAIRD sneers at, this boat can be made to go nearly a mile an hour faster; and I offered the owners to change the present wheel at my own cost, to be repaid when the result I promised was produced, and to replace it as likely as it required after trial. But Mr. JOHN BAIRD stood between us, and it could not be done, although the wheel proposed is the same as the wheel on the *Hu Quay*, the *Peh Kiou*, and other ships built by me, and is just such a wheel as the Allaire Works have made for me, and no iron has to be cast to produce it.

And as of these "grate-bars." I don't know who is their patentee, but I do know they are very advantageous, and I use them, and the owners would gain by their use.

It is about time that this system of sneering at patents should cease. It is the favorite method of such persons as Mr. BAIRD, who, not being able to invent anything *useful* themselves, gain a little temporary notoriety by reviling those who do. I know that there is more knowledge of steam engineering in a half-dozen American heads, than exists in all England and Scotland, and it is about time for Americans to go alone. All the good things are and must be patented; for men can't toil over inventions without a hope of reward and bread to eat. But the jealousies of ignorant men in place suppress the improvements, if possible, till the patents expire, so that they can *seem to the owners to be conservative and cautious*; whereas, if the patented things are used *and their creators recognized*, either on the trial trip or in the papers, the *middle man* disappears at once, and the producer and consumer are brought face to face, to their common benefit.

Yours, truly,

S. M. DICKERSON.

The Warrior's Trial Trip.

About 70 invited guests went down the harbor yesterday on the trial trip of the new side-wheel steamer *Warrior*, 1,607 tons, built by Capt. WM. P. WILLIAMS and others. The ship left the foot of Jay-street about 10½ o'clock, and returned about 2 P. M., having made over 40 miles at over 10 knots an hour, with from 16 to 22 pounds of steam, and 16 to 20 revolutions a minute. These rates, with new machinery, indicate that she will be a very speedy ship when running at full power.

The *Warrior's* hull is a very strong one, having been framed for the navigation of the southern part of the most coast of South America. She is 205 feet long, 40 feet beam, 25 feet over the guards, and 18 feet depth of hold. She has 7 white-oak keelsons, each 24 by 14 inches; keel, 24 by 14 inches; floors moulded 18 and sided 14 inches, built solid for 100 feet amidships under the machinery; 4 timber sashes—2 centers and 2 concave—on each side, framed into her timbers to strengthen her, and waled and clamped of extra strength. She is divided into 9 compartments by 4 of Wade's patent water-tight bulkheads. Her builders were VAN DUZEN BROTHERS.

Her engine, built by the Atlas Iron Works, after the drawings of her Constructing Engineer, Mr. EVAN ROBERS, has some points of much interest. It is an oscillating engine, with 40-inch cylinder, and 16-foot stroke. The half-beam is twenty-five-eighteenths, is made hollow to serve as condenser, and the gallows-frame is not upon it, so that the engine is detached therefrom which itself, with steam-cylinder and strength. The air-pumps are only about half the usual size, and stand each side of the main engine, instead of alongside. They are driven by a separate engine, a plan which dispenses with a donkey engine, and thereby saving much little space, together with the snug location of the condenser, makes the whole machinery of the ship into remarkably little room. The boilers are two in number, with 162 feet grate surface, and 6,000 feet fire surface; and the wheels are 34 feet diameter, and 9 feet across the buckets.

A cold collation, prepared and served from DELMONICO'S, was set before the party at 1 o'clock, and eaten with much enjoyment. The day was very pleasant, the sea quite calm, the results of the experts on board very favorable both to ship and machinery, and the affair successful throughout.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment Veteran Volunteers—A Card from Col. Van Buren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The One Hundred and Second Regiment Veteran Volunteers reached here on Sunday afternoon from Chattanooga, where they led the advance in the storming of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold.

Everywhere on the route the reputation of the regiment secured the men warm greetings and kind attentions. On reaching New-York, however, they marched in silence to the Park Barracks, and neither the Corporation, nor citizens, nor the militia, can be induced to give them a reception of any description.

Personal applications have been made to portions of the militia, but not even a company can be persuaded to turn out, although it was offered to defray all the expenses of the music.

An effort has been made to raise a small fund to provide a collation for the regiment, but aside from the writer and an eminent merchant, distinguished for his liberality and patriotism, not one of the fifty bankers and merchants applied to would subscribe a cent. This treatment disheartens and exasperates the men, and is doing more to prevent enlisting in New-York than any other one cause. Soldiers can encourage or discourage recruiting more than any other class of men. If motives of patriotism will not induce the citizens of New-York to treat their returning veterans differently, self-interest should.

It is determined by the officers to parade the regiment, independent of all assistance, hoping to meet some citizens in the street whose patriotism is not bounded by the horizon of their pockets.

T. B. VAN BUREN,
Late Colonel 102d N. Y. V.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. not down. Causes, 890, 955, 496, 761, 1119. General Calendar, 971, 972, 975, 977, 979, 992, 995, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1009, 1011, 1017, 1021. *Part II.*—Nos. 600, 816, 818, 822, 828, 830, 840, 844, 846, 856, 866, 874, 876, 882, 886.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 157, 123, 60, 250, 148, 257, 216.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2179, 1711, 2123, 663, 2816, 2351, 2727, 2358, 2347, 2249, 2351, 2352, 2350, 2361. *Part II.*—Nos. 2232, 2340, 2342, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2356, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2374, 2378.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 33, 39, 41, 51.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.—Nos. 68, 37, 56, 36, 62, 24, 54, 61, 31, 44, 47, 48.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Tuesday, Jan. 26.
(Reported by S. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 30 William-st.)

$10,000 Amer. Gold	187⅛	200 Mich. Cen. R.	s10. 128
100 Erie Railroad	b3. 107⅛	200 do	128
200 do	107	100 do	128⅛
500 do	s3. 106⅞	100 do	128⅜
600 do	b3. 107	200 Ill. Cen. R.	b10. 126
1000 do	s10. 106⅞	600 do	125
100 do	106⅞	100 do	124⅞
100 Hud. R. R.	b10. 126	100 do	124⅞
100 do	126⅛	400 Galena	116
500 Harlem R.	60⅛	100 do	s3. 110⅞
500 do	s3. 58⅞	100 Fort Wayne R.	b3. 80⅞
100 do	58⅞	600 Quicksilver	38
100 do	58⅞	300 do	b3. 50
300 Reading R.	s10. 115	100 do	49⅞
300 do	114⅞	100 Mar. Min. Co.	27
300 do	b3. 115		

(Advertisement.)

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Graphic and spirited Illustrations, on live subjects; splendid novelties, with a supplementary sheet of Fashions, in this week's number. Ready on Thursday. Sold everywhere.

(Advertisement.)

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, most of whose officers are negroes of respectability and high religious character, and whose design is to help the Negro race to civilization by negro agencies, is engaged in establishing schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia and the South. I am confident that this plan is the best adapted to the exigency, and that it will be faithfully fulfilled by the excellent men who have it in charge. Having this confidence, I have consented to receive such sums as may be contributed, and hand them over to the Society, acknowledging the same in the public prints.

HOWARD CROSBY, No. 61 East 30th-st.

(Advertisement.)

THE GREAT FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S.—This is one of the days set apart by the great showman as a holiday for families, the day for ladies and children, the day when they gather at the Museum by thousands, to see the wonders and enjoy the splendid performances which take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 7½ in the evening. The beautiful play "Camille's Husband" is to be given at each performance. Truly BARNUM is the favored of all showmen, and his place the favorite of all the people.

(Advertisement.)

In consequence of the raid of the pirate Semmes in Eastern waters, the price of East India products has materially advanced. For this and other causes, KENT'S ALL SPICE CURE-ALL is advanced to be sold at 25 cents a lb. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. None other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

(Advertisement.)

Who ever heard of a house being burglar-proof, with every window and door open six inches, more or less—as they may be in using the "Burglar Alarm Telegraph," the bell in your room ringing if any one is opened an inch further.

E. HOLMES, No. 238 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

(Advertisement.)

SUCCESS IN LIFE depends on the right man filling the right place. Phrenology indicates this. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. A class for practical instruction meets Tuesday and Friday evenings.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

AMBIS.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, at his late residence, No. 149 West 40th-st., LORIN AMBIS, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Moses Sayre, No. 40 Halsey-st., Newark, N. J., without further invitation.

AYRES.—At Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 25, AMIGAIL, widow of EZRA AYRES, aged 86 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, James E. Hart, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The Harlem train at 10 A. M. from 26th-st. will arrive in time for the funeral.

BANKS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, ZOE E., wife of Charles Banks, and daughter of William Van Wyck, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the burial service at Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BISHOP.—At Stamford, on Sunday, Jan. 24, of erysipelas, JULIA, daughter of Edwin and Hannah Bishop, aged 13 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral service from St. Andrew's Chapel, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Cars leave 27th-st. at 12½ o'clock.

BUSH.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 25, SARAH, widow of the late James W. Bush, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Morton-st.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, DEBORAH BOYD, aged 89 years.

The remains will be taken to Pluckamin, N. J., for interment.

GILBERT.—On Monday, Jan. 25, MARY AGNES, wife of James A. Gilbert, and daughter of James D. and Annis M. Stewart.

The friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, John Hague, Esq., of West Hoboken, also the members of Normal Lodge of F. and A. M., No. 603, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 31 East Broadway, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred in the family ground at Greenwood Cemetery.

HENDERSON.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Jan. 24, SARAH A. MALLORY, wife of Charles H. Henderson, and daughter of Chas. and Sallie Mallory, of Norwalk, Conn.

Funeral service at First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LA TOURETTE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, DAVID LA TOURETTE, aged 17 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place at his late residence on Richmond Hill, Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

LARENDER.—On Monday, Jan. 25, ALBERTINA LUCIA HORSENS, only child of Capt. A. W. and Mary E. Larender, aged 3 years, 1 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 1 Morris-st., corner of Franklin-av., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, FRANCIS MORGAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, No. 56 East 45th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 28th inst. The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

[illegible] Staten Island, of [illegible]

tion of the bowels, MARY ANGELIN, only daughter of Samuel B. and Susan A. Marshall, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The funeral will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence, and at 3 o'clock at the West Baptist Church.

ROGERS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, at New-Britain, Conn., EMANUEL ROGERS, in the 65th year of his age. Formerly a merchant of this City.

REILLY.—On Monday, Jan. 25, after a severe illness, JAMES J. REILLY, aged 28 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 22 Pitt-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock.

SHEPARD.—In Chicago, on Thursday, Jan. 21, of effusion on the brain, BLANCHE AUGUSTA, daughter of James J. and Jane A. Shepard, aged 12 months.

Services at house of the parents, No. 145 East 22d-st., Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SILLIMAN.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, MRS. HARRIA ELY SILLIMAN, wife of Gold S. Silliman, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SARGENT.—In Harlem, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, FANNIE LAWSON SARGENT, youngest child of the late Horace B. and Julia C. Sargent.

Funeral this (Wednesday) noon, from No. 178 125th-st. Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

STEVENS.—On Monday, Jan. 25, MARY ELLEN STEVENS, aged 6 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 469 6th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TABER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, SARAH, only child of Thomas and Sarah Jane Taber, aged 1 year, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her parents' residence, No. 32 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

VAN ARSDALE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 25, HENRY VAN ARSDALE, M. D.

His funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, (this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WALE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, after a brief but painful illness, Rev. R. L. WALE, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. T. O. Sillick, No. 194 Adelphi-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Reading papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

By U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. A. C. Voris, Col. R. White, Col. Curtis, Lieut.-Col. F. Bennett, of U. S. V.; Fleet Capt. J. M. Brasford, bearer of dispatches; Chas. S. Dilks, bearer of dispatches; Major Wm. Patten, U. S. A., Capts. A. W. Lavender, R. G. Shaw, B. F. Priest, J. H. Horton, D. W. Fox, J. Metzger, S. S. Metzger, W. A. Phelan, John Hubbard, J. F. Mesterovy, J. H. Livingston, J. Fuller, Geo. H. Hill, J. C. Sheerer, W. M. Wheeler, Adjt. J. Gotshall, Lieuts. H. W. Fox, J. H. Miller, S. Adair, J. O. Nicl, F. F. Hodge, J. Lynch, J. M. Dean, Phate, J. J. McCormick, G. R. Entey, Geo. Plumb, G. M. Parsons, W. G. Moore, C. S. Oakes, Paul Birchmeyer, E. C. Crouse, W. H. Sorhman, A. J. Gifford, J. M. Kilgore, Mr. Balpe, Trembly, Judge J. H. Welch, Jas. W. Ritch, Wm. Beard, M. D. Raine, Mrs. Clark, Rev. Sherman, R. Naylor, J. Kelly, U. S. N., J. Fife, M. Deering, N. C. Smith, N. S. White, Wm. Keen, J. B. Conard, W. F. Sweny, W. H. Cleas, Capt. W. J. Gary, Chas. Stewart, Capt. Stad, U. S. N., Capts. Hale, Williams, Rt. E. Orme, C. D. Adecroft, Mr. Eagan, E. D. Decliffe, Capts. H. S. Bailey, J. S. Swift, B. F. Comstock, Capt. J. Monks, J. Butcher, H. H. Dow, A. Eckart, F. N. Ashley—Total cabin 75, and 130 in the steerage.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 5 11 | Moon rises.. 9 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 40 | Gov. Island.. 10 20 | Hell Gate...11 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, B. Cunard.

Steamer W. Woodward, Moore, South Amboy.

Ships Vitula, Peck, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Constance, Cole, Calcutta, W. H. Nelson.

Barks Don Cosmelli, (Arg.,) Lynch, Leith; Hustlee & Dalchen; Laura & Gertrude, (Bremen,) Poppelbaum, London, Funck, Meincke & Wendt; H. W. Griffith, (Br.,) Drummond, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Meta, (Br.,) Shrive, Montevideo, Geo. Savary & Co.; Gem, (Br.,) Lister, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Junge, (Swed.,) Rahlgren, Queenstown, Funck, Meincke & Wendt; A. Richards, Dolovarana, Tortuga, Brett, Son & Co.; C. W. Ring, Hunter, Zaza, Peck, Church & Co.; D. Trowbridge, Lynn, Ponce, J. E. D. Trowbridge; Miles, Jarvis, Philadelphia, C. A. H. Peters; Mary Anne, (Br.,) McLaughlin, Boston, Geo. R. C. A. De Wolf; India, (Br.,) Card, Ponce, E. E. D. E. De Wolf; Abby F. Fenno, (Br.,) Conley, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Voila, Dawson, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Lynn, Ross, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Otis, Carll, Newport, J. F. Havilland; Adam, Wheeler, New-Orleans, Gager & Clark; Osceola, (Br.,) Cathcart, Para, James Bishop & Co.; Ocean Wave, Zeliff, York River, F. J. Campbell; Indus, (Br.,) Peterson, Havana, Willis Reed.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 23, and Stono Inlet at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 24th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The 9th has on board the 54th regiment Penn. Vols., Col. R. White.

U. S. steam transport Perrit, Dowley, Alexandria, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bruner.

Ship E. Z., Armstrong, Liverpool Nov. 12, with coal to Zerega & Co. Came out of the North Channel; had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark John Carver, (of Searsport,) Carver, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to to Walsh, Carvey & Chase.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Scarace, Castellamare Dec. 7, and Gibraltar Dec. 19, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps. Jan. 19, lat. 36 00, lon. 69 40, saw a waterlogged ship, with the stumps of her fore and mainmaste standing, apparently some time in that situation.

Brig Emma, (Prus.,) Schoenrg, Tangrog, Russia, Oct. 12, and Gibraltar Dec. 6, with wool to Wm. Salem & Co. Has had bad weather on the coast.

Brig Ella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Nassau Jan. 7, and Rum Cay Jan. 16, with salt to P. I. Nevins & Son. Left no vessels.

Brig Marco Paule, (of Walton, N. S.) Roberts, East Harbor, T. I., Jan. 13, and Grand Turk 16th, with salt and tobacco to G. P. Peniston.

Brig Lent, Grace, Port Royal 15 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. Dundee, (Br.,) Thebau, Porto Cabello 17 ds., with coffee to D. R. De Wolf. Has experienced strong E. N. E. trade and light S. W. winds. Jan. 24, in lat. 30 20, lon. 73 40, saw a steamer towing of a 2-masted schooner, steering S. W.

Schr. J. E. Simmons, Smith, Elizabethport, for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Baltimore 3 ds., with mdse. to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. L. S. Loveridge, Corson, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Francis L. Steele, Baker, Folly Island 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Charmer, Fuller, Newburn 7 ds., with wood to J. Goodnoed.

Schr. John G. Wright, Lyman, Yorktown 30 hours.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Stevens, Wilmington, Del., corn.

Schr. Cordelia, Burrill, New-Haven, for Deal's Island.

Schr. Twilight, Matthews, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Jan. 26—Steamers Beaver, Selyer, Detroit, Monitor.

Ships William Foster, Ontario, Patrick Henry, Olympia, Charles Thorne, Cyrus, Mora, Dunscaith.

Brigs G. Ludlow, Henry, Tunis, Susan, Julia Janetta, E. Bigelow.

Schooners Trure, Tunis Depew, Maggie Bell, F. Rogers, Wm. McCobb, Wm. A. Appleton, White Cloud, John Chalmers, John Bennett, Oakes Ames, Jacob Birdsall, Grace Girdler, S. Sawyer, Wm. A. Crocker, Hazall, Magnet, Rover, Vicksburg, Lamartine, Hiawatha, Mch. Mitchell, A. Bradford, Bucentaur, Francis White, Ann E. Glover, Rose B. Brimhall, Niagara, Etta.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 26—Arr. bark Africa, Bathurst, Africa; schr. Bucephalus, from Surinam; bark Trinity, from Inagua.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP DELAWAREVERT.—Some little uneasiness is felt for the safety of this vessel, which left Liverpool for this port Nov. 17, in command of Capt. Lyttle, with a valuable cargo and a numerous passenger list. There are other vessels that left Liverpool during the month of November that not arrived. The ship E. Z., from Liverpool Nov. 20, only arrived this morning, and from the well-known qualities of the Dreadnought we do not anticipate any serious disaster to her. The freight and passenger lists of this vessel are always sent in her, and not duplicated by steamer.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 5—The bark Gazelle struck on a reef going into Basin Harbor on the 3d inst., and sent bilged. A Danish man-of-war steamer went to her assistance.

The new ship Geo. H. Warren, wrecked on the Irish coast, was built in Boston in 1863, was about 1,400 tons, rated A. 1, and valued at $100,000.

The steamship Creole, at Pier No. 15 North River, will sail on Wednesday, the 27th, at 3 P. M., for New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Celestial—bark, for Philadelphia, on the night of the 25th,